VOL. XV......NO. 4631.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 30, 1866.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Successful Completion of the Great Work.

The Old and New Worlds Joined Together.

Perfect Working Throughout The Line.

London Dispatches of Friday Received.

History of the Voyage Across the Ocean.

Wonderfully Fortunate Condition of the Weather.

Daily Record of Miles of Cable Laid.

Congratulatory Dispatches from Cyrus W. Field.

Dispatch to President Johnson and His Reply.

Dispatch to Secretary Seward and His Reply.

The Old Cable to be Taken Up and Finished.

The Line Soon to be Open to the Public.

[We announced in a postscript to the TIMES of yesterday morning the auspicious event here more particularly recorded—*the landing and successful working of the Atlantic Cable.* This news should have reached us on Friday afternoon, but there is a gap of 90 miles between Cape Breton and Newfoundland, where there is no telegraph cable, so that dispatches must be brought by steamer from Port au Basque to Aspy Bay. Below we give all that has been received, and as the news yacht returned last night to Port au Basque, we shall have nothing more until she arrives some time to-day.]

THE GREAT WORK ACCOMPLISHED.

The Atlantic Cable Laid, and in Working Order.

NEW-YORK, Sunday—8 A. M.

The following dispatch has just been received from CYRUS W. FIELD:

HEART'S CONTENT, Saturday, July 28.

We arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning, all well, thank God. The cable has been laid, and is in perfect working order.

CYRUS W. FIELD.

America in Telegraphic Communication with Europe.

SECOND DISPATCH.

HEART'S CONTENT, Saturday, July 28.

We are in telegraphic communication with Ireland!

The Cable is in perfect order.

CYRUS W. FIELD.

Messages Sent and Received Constantly.

THIRD DISPATCH.

HEART'S CONTENT, Saturday, July 28.

England and America are again united by telegraph. The cable is in perfect order.

We have been receiving and sending messages through the whole cable ever since the splice on the 13th inst. off Valentia.

CYRUS W. FIELD.

Further Particulars—Miles Run and Miles of Cable Laid—The Weather.

HEART'S CONTENT, Friday, July 27, 1866—9:30.

The *Great Eastern* has just anchored opposite the telegraph office. The cable spliced two hours since on the Medway. Will be here in three or four hours. Whole distance run, 1,669 nautical miles. Cable paid out 1,864 miles; which was little less than 12 per cent. absolute distance.

CYRUS W. FIELD says the weather was terribly rough; rain squalls and fogs nearly all the time. The signals never failed, but were perfect all the time. He sent a telegram to London a day or two since, and got a reply in eight minutes. Last night he got the following telegram:

A Dispatch from Ireland.

VALENCIA BAY, July 26, 1866.

EARLEY TO FIELD, GREAT EASTERN.

Congratulate you heartily. All well here.

HISTORY OF THE WORK.

Operations of the Fleet—Names and Duties of the Vessels.

HEART'S CONTENT, Sunday, July 29.

The steamship *Great Eastern* left Sheerness on Saturday at noon, June 30; arrived at Bear-Haven on Thursday morning, July 5, and received the balance of her coal and provisions.

The other steamers joined the *Great Eastern* at Bearhaven as follows: The *Wm. Corry* and *Terrible* on Friday, July 6th, and the *Albany* on the 7th, and the *Medway* on Tuesday, the 10th inst.

Laying of the Shore End on the Irish Coast.

On Saturday, the 7th of July, the end of the Irish shore cable was landed from the *William Corry,* and at 2:30 the next morning the laying was successfully completed and the end buried in 94 fathoms: latitude 51° 40'; longitude 12° 4'; distance from the telegraph house at Valentia, [illegible] miles; [illegible] miles of cable paid out.

WEDNESDAY, July 11th.—H. M. S. *Racoon* arrived at Bearhaven to render all assistance in her power.

Prayers for Success.

SATURDAY, July 12th.—The *Great Eastern, Medway, Albany, Terrible* and *Racoon,* near one another. Services held at Valentia and prayers offered up for the successful laying of the cable.

Connecting the Shore End with the Main Cable on the Great Eastern.

FRIDAY, July 13th.—The shore end was connected to the main cable on board the *Great Eastern,* and at 3:40 P. M. the telegraph fleet started for New-Foundland, and the *Racoon* returned to Valentia.

The Start—Order of Sailing—Condition of the Weather.

The telegraph fleet sailed in the following order: The *Terrible* ahead of the *Great Eastern,* on the starboard bow, the *Medway* on the port, and the *Albany* on the starboard quarter. Weather thick and foggy, with heavy rains.

Signals Perfect through 2,440 Miles of Cable.

Signals sent through the cable on board the *Great Eastern,* and to the telegraph house at Valentia. Two thousand four hundred and forty nautical miles found perfect.

Distance Run and Miles of Cable Laid Each Day.

SATURDAY, 14TH.—Distance run, 108 miles; cable paid out, 116 miles.

SUNDAY, 15TH.—Distance run, 128 miles; cable paid out, 139 miles.

MONDAY, 16TH.—Distance run, 115 miles; cable paid out, 137 miles.

TUESDAY, 17TH.—Distance run, 118 miles; cable paid out, 138 miles.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH.—Distance run, 105 miles; cable paid out, 125 miles.

THURSDAY, 19TH.—Distance run, 122 miles; cable paid out, 129 miles.

FRIDAY, 20TH.—Distance run, 117 miles; cable paid out, 137 miles.

SATURDAY, 21ST.—Distance run, 122 miles; cable paid out, 135 miles.

SUNDAY, 22D.—Distance run, 128 miles; cable paid out, 139 miles.

MONDAY, 23D.—Distance run, 121 miles; cable paid out, 129 miles.

TUESDAY, 24TH.—Distance run, 121 miles; cable paid out, 135 miles.

WEDNESDAY, 25TH.—Distance run, 112 miles; cable paid out, 130 miles.

THURSDAY, 26TH.—Distance run, 128 miles; cable paid out, 134 miles.

FRIDAY, 27TH.—Distance run, 113 miles; cable paid out, 118 miles; which, with shore end off Valentia, distance 27 miles, cable paid out 29 miles, makes distance run 1,669 miles, and paid out, 1,864 miles.

Arrival at Heart's Content—Average Speed During the Voyage.

Arrived at Heart's Content at 8 A. M., Friday, July 27.

The average speed of the ship from the time the splice was made until we saw land was a little less than five nautical miles per hour, and the cable has been paid out at an average of five and one-half miles per hour.

The total slack was less than twelve per cent.

Remarkably Favorable Weather.

The weather has been more pleasant than I have ever known on the Atlantic at this season of the year. We have had alternate days of rain, sunshine, fogs and squalls.

Copies of the Diary for the Press.

I have requested Mr. JOHN C. DEAN, Secretary of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, to send you by the first opportunity, for the Associated Press, twenty-five copies of his diary, which will give you a detailed account of the ups and downs experienced in laying a cable across the Atlantic.

Communication Uninterrupted from the Moment of Starting.

We have been in constant communication with Valentia since the splice was made on the 13th inst., and have daily received news from Europe which was posted up outside of the telegraph office for the information of all on board of the *Great Eastern* and signaled to the other ships.

The Old Cable to be Recovered and Completed.

After taking in coals the telegraph fleet will sail for the spot where the cable was lost last year, recover the end and complete a second line between Ireland and Newfoundland, and then the *Medway* will proceed to lay the new cable across the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The Line Soon to be Open for the Transmission of Business Dispatches.

The cable will be open for business in a few days, and all messages sent to Europe in the order they are received at Heart's Content.

Thanks to All the Men Engaged in the Great Work.

I cannot find words suitable to convey my admiration for the men who have so ably conducted the nautical, engineering and electrical departments of this enterprise so successfully amid difficulties which required to be seen to be appreciated. In fact, all on board of the telegraph fleet, and all connected with the enterprise, have done their very best to have the cable made and laid in a perfect condition, and He who rules the winds and the waves has crowned their united efforts with perfect success.

CYRUS W. FIELD.

CONGRATULATIONS.

Mr. Field to President Johnson.

HEART'S CONTENT, July 27.

To His Excellency President Johnson, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: The Atlantic Cable has been successfully completed this morning. I hope that it will prove a blessing to England and the United States, and increase the intercourse between our own country and the Eastern Hemisphere.

Yours faithfully, CYRUS W. FIELD.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON, July 28.

To Cyrus W. Field, Heart's Content:

I heartily congratulate you, and trust that your enterprise may prove as successful as your efforts have been persevering. May the cable under the sea tend to promote harmony between the Republic of the West and the Governments of the Eastern Hemisphere.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Mr. Field to Secretary Seward.

HEART'S CONTENT, July 27.

To Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Washington, D. C.:

The telegraph cable has been successfully laid between Ireland and Newfoundland. I remember with gratitude your services in the Senate of the United States in the Winter of 1857, and recollect with pleasure the speech you then made in favor of the telegraph bill. That you may never have reason to regret what you have done to establish communication across the Atlantic, is the sincere wish of your friend,

CYRUS W. FIELD.

SECRETARY SEWARD'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29.

Cyrus W. Field, Heart's Content:

Acknowledgments and congratulations. If the Atlantic Cable had not failed in 1858, European States would not have been led in 1861 into the great error of supposing that civil war in America could either perpetuate African Slavery or divide this Republic. Your great achievement constitutes, I trust, an effective treaty of international neutrality and non-intervention.

WM. H. SEWARD.

Mr. Field's Congratulations.

HEART'S CONTENT, July 27.

To the Honorary Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company:

I congratulate you on the successful completion of telegraphic communication between Ireland and Newfoundland, and hope within two weeks from this time to inform you that the cable lost last year has been recovered, and that a second line is in operation across the Atlantic. I assure you that all on board the telegraph fleet will do all that they can to accomplish this object.

CYRUS W. FIELD.

HEART'S CONTENT, July 27.

To the Directors of the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company:

We arrived this day. The cable has been laid across the Atlantic, and is in perfect working order. As soon as we have taken in coal we shall proceed to the spot where the cable was lost last year, and when recovered, splice it with the cable on board of the *Great Eastern,* and return to this place. Then the *Medway* will proceed to lay the cable across the Gulf of St. Lawrence. I cannot express to you how thankful I feel that you will now receive some return for the money that you have spent and the time that you have devoted during the last half year to connect by telegraph our own country with Great Britain.

CYRUS W. FIELD.

List of Directors.

The following is a list of the Directors of the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company: PETER COOPER, CYRUS W. FIELD, MOSES TAYLOR, MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, WILSON G. HUNT. The officers of the Company are: PETER COOPER, President; CYRUS W. FIELD, Vice-President; MOSES TAYLOR, Treasurer; ROBERT W. LOWBER, Secretary.

LATEST FROM ASPY BAY.

No More Dispatches from the Cable—The News Yacht Returns to the Newfoundland Shore—She will Bring Later Advices on Monday Morning.

ASPY BAY, C. B., Sunday, July 29—8:30 P. M.

All dispatches from Europe via Heart's Content and Port au Basque, being merely relative to the successful laying of the cable, have been forwarded by telegraph from this point, and the News Yacht sailed this afternoon on her return to Port au Basque. Another vessel will arrive to-morrow (Monday) morning from Port au Basque with further advices from the cable and Europe. The telegraph lines are in good working order.

PAST HISTORY.

Early Ocean Cable—First and Second Atlantic Cables—Failures and Lessons for Improvement—Differences in Construction—Beginning of the Present Voyage—What and Where is Heart's Content.

The first successful submarine telegraph was laid between Dover and Calais, a distance of twenty-four miles, in 1850, since when a great have been built and successfully worked.

Of course, no one at that time dreamed of an Atlantic cable: that was further along—a younger brother, whose birth was as yet uncontemplated from the womb of time, whose prophecied coming even would have been received with shouts of "derisive laughter." In 1851 the columns of the London *Athenæum* contained a proposition from an adventurous speculator, who suggested that a wire, enveloped in a double coat of gutta percha and hemp, might easily be laid between the coast of Ireland and Newfoundland. The proposition met with no favor, but much discussion. The

SCIENTIFIC DIFFICULTIES.

in the way were such as to disarm the project of possible success. For instance: In the ordinary arrangement of the wires of the telegraph, where they are stretched upon posts, and insulated by glass and the surrounding air, the current runs along as a simple stream, and with a velocity almost inappreciable, while, when the wires are inclosed in a sheet of insulating substance, and placed in a metallic envelope or moist medium, the case is materially different. The influence of induction becomes a retarding power. As soon as the central wire becomes electrically excited, that excitement operates upon the adjoining layer of metal, or moisture, and calls up in it an electrical force of an opposite kind. Each of these forces holds fast an equivalent portion of the other, and the electricity of the central wire is thus prevented from freely moving onward. In other words, it was found that a submarine cable was virtually a lengthened Leyden jar, transmitting signals while being charged and discharged, instead of allowing the stream to flow dynamically and evenly along it. When used it must first be filled, then emptied, a very simple operation, of course, but one requiring time, and time, too, depending on the length of the line, as it was demonstrated that the length increased the time proportionately.

Electricians throughout the scientific world devoted themselves to a solution of the problem, and many interesting and instructive experiments were made, resulting in great benefit to the progress of science. In 1858, when more complete and perfect instruments were available, and when new lines of telegraph afforded facilities for experiments, it was found that a current required a second and a half to discharge itself after a movement through 1,146 miles of wire. This was a rate of speed which precluded the use of the wire for commercial purposes, and putting quite beyond the power of capitalists the making of a line for the sake of profit. Experiments were then tried with different kinds of electricity over the same wire, it being hoped that the following current might clear away the preceding. The result was a success, and by the alternate working of positive and negative currents, the electric equilibrium of the wire was continually restored, each current cleaning away the inductive influence of its predecessors which had been left behind, and the operator securing a perfect record of seven or eight currents in a single second. It was also found that successive charges of electricity, either of the same or opposite kinds, could travel along lengthened conducting wires simultaneously, following each other like waves of the sea. Alternate positive and negative signals were sent along 900 miles of wire at the rate of eight signals per second, and two signals reached the terminus after the act of transmission had ended. This, therefore indicated the overcoming of one of the difficulties, showing a way in which the rapidity of transmitting electrical currents along a submarine wire could be increased; it needed simply the use of opposite currents—positive and negative alternately.

It was also feared that a diminution of the currents' power to produce mechanical effects, and a loss of speed, would naturally occur, thereby materially interfering with the practical working of the wire. Experiments were made with the voltaic and magneto-electric currents, with large wires and small wires, and it was conclusively demonstrated that the loss of power was slight; that the maximum speed of the magneto-electric current was six times greater than that of the voltaic, and that small wires are infinitely preferable to larger ones.

These points settled, it was conceded that, theoretically, no further difficulties stood in the way of a usage of an Atlantic telegraph, once laid; it was then necessary only to ascertain whether signals actually sent by currents through 2,000 miles of cable could be accurately recorded. Under the skillful manipulation of Mr. BRIGHT, the engineer, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the electrician, ten gutta-percha covered wires, each 200 miles in length, were connected, so that a continuous circuit of 2,000 miles was obtained. Through the whole length signals were distinctly and satisfactorily passed at the rate of 210, 241 and 270 per minute. Experiment having shown that the conditions present in insulated wires under the ground and beneath the sea are analogous, the result was regarded as establishing, beyond all reasonable doubt, the practicability of working the Transatlantic Telegraph.

This brief synopsis sweeps away the rubbish of time's delay, and brings us to the threshold of the great undertaking of the age, the

LAYING OF THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

There need be no grand and lofty chirographics at this point. The enterprise possesses all elements of moral and political grandeur, needing no trumpetous heralding nor unseemly puffing. Should success crown the effort, whether it be to-day or a hundred years from to-day, the conception and undertaking of so grand an achievement can be surpassed in sublimity only by its completion. Of the Company which first determined to invest its capital in the hazardous enterprise, Messrs. CYRUS W. FIELD and PETER COOPER, both of New-York, were the prominent men. Having secured a charter in April, 1854, it appointed Prof. MORSE as electrician, and proceeded to connect St. Johns, N. F., with the lines already in operation in the British North American Provinces and the United States, by submerging thirteen miles of cable across the Straits of Northumberland, and eighty-five miles in the waters of the St. Lawrence. England and the Continent had already been connected with Ireland, irrespective of any design to extend the telegraphic communication toward the West, so that there then remained but a single gap to fill in—the Atlantic basin. The solution of the problem, where to cross and how to do it, thenceforth occupied the attention of the directors and the distinguished professionals retained in the service of the company. Without entering at all upon the discussions of many nice questions which came before them for determination—discussions which, in a scientific journal, would be both pertinent and interestingly instructive—we will state the results of the investigations. They taught

That gutta-percha covered submarine wires do not transmit as simple insulated conductors, but that they have to be charged as Leyden jars before they can transmit at all.

That, consequently, such wires transmit with a velocity that is in no way accordant to the movement of the electrical current, in an unembarrassed way, along simple conductors.

That magneto-electric currents travel more quickly along such wires than simple voltaic currents.

That magneto-electric currents travel more quickly when in high energy than when in low although voltaic currents of large intensity do not travel more quickly than similar currents of smaller intensity.

That the velocity of transmission of signals along insulated submerged wires can be enormously increased, from the rate indeed of one in two seconds to the rate of eight in a single second, by making each alternate signal with a current of different quality, positive following negative, and negative following positive.

That the diminution of the velocity of the transmission of the magneto-electric current in inductive-embarrassed coated wires, is not in the inverse ratio of the square of the distance traversed, but much more nearly in the ratio of simple arithmetic progression.

That several distinct waves of electricity may be traveling along different parts of a long wire simultaneously, and within certain limits, without interference.

That large-coated wires used beneath the waters or the earth are worse conductors than small ones, so far as velocity of transmission is concerned, and therefore are not so well suited as small ones for the purposes of submarine transmission of telegraphic signals; and

That by the use of comparatively small-coated wires and of electro-magnetic inductive coils for the exciting agent, telegraphic signals can be transmitted through 2,000 miles with a speed amply sufficient for all commercial and economic purposes.

With full faith in the power omnipotent of combined science and wealth, the celebrated Atlantic Telegraph Company was formed, mainly by the influence of MR. CYRUS W. FIELD, who was sent by his American associates in 1856 to England with a view of effecting such arrangements as in his opinion promised best for the completion of the great enterprise. Three hundred and fifty shares of one thousand pounds each were taken, the charters, and grants, and privileges, and patents of the old companies were made over to the new, and everything that money could secure or science suggest was at its disposal.

THE ROUTE,

however, was yet to be selected. It's one thing to buy a horse and quite another thing to keep him; it's one matter to project a telegraph and buy the wire; it's quite another to lay the wire and run the machine. Several routes were proposed, but as they were rejected we need not allude to them. The one which gave the greatest satisfaction is known as the telegraphic plateau, which is only some 12,000 feet below the level of the sea, and extends in a continuous ledge from Cape Clear, in Ireland, to Cape Race, in Newfoundland; the greatest depth being in mid-ocean, whence it ascends imperceptibly to the shore on either side. To verify the information then in the possession of the scientific world, Lieut. BERRIMAN was twice dispatched in the *Arctic* to make soundings along the proposed line, while as a check upon his observations, Her Britannic Majesty's steamer *Cyclops* traversed the ground in an opposite direction. The knowledge thus obtained was conclusive. The plain was gently leveled, so deep as to be below the reach of disturbing superficial causes and composed of particles of shells, so minutely triturated as to render their character indetectible save with the aid of the microscope. The presence of these shells clearly showed by the light of science that for ages these profound depths had rested in undisturbed security, that for uncounted centuries unmoved by the warring elements or the flow of waters, entire quiet, absolute repose had reigned along the bottom of the deep. It encouraged also the hope that the cable, when once laid, might rest as tranquilly—perchance as long, while the tendency evinced by these infinitessimal fragments to agglutinate to metallic centres held out the probability that the submerged cable would soon be incrusted by them, and a fresh element—if things so old and salty can by any possibility evolve anything fresh—of obscurity so obtained.

If any illustration was needed to show the unflinching determination of the enterprising men in charge, no more signal example could be pointed out than the frequent attempts made to establish a permanent telegraph communication between this country and the Old World. In 1857 the first effort was made, and failed when about 300 miles from the Irish shore. In 1858 it was again attempted, with the two halves of the cable stowed in the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon,* and the terrific hurricane which both vessels met with then, no doubt, did serious injury to their easily injured freight. Nevertheless, the effort was persevered with, and some 100 miles were laid and lost between the two ships. Again the "wire squadron," as it was called, returned to Ireland, to start again for another attempt, and, to the astonishment of all, the damaged cable was not only laid, but actually worked with clearness for some days, when it gradually become incoherent, then rambling with occasional gleams of intelligence, till at last it became utterly intelligible, and so died out. It is needless to say how unhappily the expedition of last year failed, and to this day it is not known whether the injury to the cable's insulation was caused by accident or wanton mischief. The commercial loss upon these failures has been great, but even out of this evil has come some good, for in the interim the science of making, testing and laying cables has so much improved that an undetected fault in an insulated wire has now become literally impossible, while so much are the instruments for signaling improved that not only can a slight fault be disregarded, if necessary, but it is even easy to work through a submarine wire with a foot of its copper conductor stripped and bare to the water. This latter result, astonishing as it may appear, was actually achieved for some days past with the whole Atlantic cable on board the *Great Eastern.* Out of a length of more than 1,700 miles, a coil was taken from its centre, the copper conductor stripped clean of its insulation for a foot in length, and in this condition lowered over the vessel's side till it rested on the ground. Yet, through this the clearest signals were sent—so clear, indeed, as at one time to raise the question whether it would not be worth while to grapple for the first old Atlantic cable ever laid, and, with these new instruments working gently through it for a year or so at least, make it pay its cost. Nothing, in fact, can give a better idea of the change which has come over the science of submarine telegraphy than by the statement of the manner in which the three cables of 1858, 1865, and that of this year have been constructed. The actual constituents of each is as follows:

CONDUCTORS.

Conductor in 1858.—A copper strand, consisting of seven wires, (six laid round one,) and weighing 107 pounds per nautical mile.

Ditto, 1865.—Copper strand, consisting of seven wires, (six laid round one,) and weighing 300 pounds per nautical mile, embedded for solidity in Chatterton's compound. Gauge of single wire .048—ordinary No. 18 gauge. Gauge of strand .144=ordinary No. 10 gauge.

Ditto in 1866.—Same.

INSULATION.

Insulator in 1858.—Guttapercha laid on in three coverings, and weighing 261 pounds per knot.

Insulation in 1865.—Guttapercha, four layers of which are laid on alternately with four thin layers of Chatterton's compound. The weight of the entire insulation, 400 pounds per nautical mile. Diameter of core, .464; circumference of core, 1.392.

Insulator in 1866.—Same.

EXTERNAL PROTECTION.

External Protection in 1858.—Eighteen strands of charcoal iron wire, each strand composed of seven wires (six laid round one) laid spirally round the core, which latter was previously padded with a serving of hemp saturated with a tar mixture. The separate wires were each 22½ gauge; the strand complete was No. 14 gauge.

Ditto, 1865.—Ten solid wires of the gauge .095 (No. 13 gauge) drawn from WEBSTER & HORSFALL'S homogeneous iron, each wire surrounded separately with five strands of Manilla yarn, saturated with a preservative compound, and the whole laid spirally round the core, which latter is padded with jute yarn, saturated with preservative mixture.

Ditto, 1866.—Ten solid wires of the gauge .095 (No. 15 gauge) drawn from WEBSTER & HORSFALL'S homogeneous iron, and galvanized, each wire surrounded separately with five strands of white Manilla yarn, and the whole laid spirally round the core, which latter is padded with ordinary hemp saturated with preservative mixture.

WEIGHT IN AIR.

Weight in Air in 1858.—20 cwt. per nautical mile.

Weight in Air in 1865.—35 cwt. 3 qrs. per nautical mile.

Weight in Air in 1866.—31 cwt. per nautical mile.

WEIGHT IN WATER.

Weight in Water in 1858.—13.4 cwt. per nautical mile.

Weight in Water in 1865.—14 cwt. per nautical mile.

Weight in Water in 1866.—14¾ cwt. per nautical mile.

BREAKING STRAIN.

Breaking Strain in 1858.—3 tons 5 cwt., or equal to 4.85 times its weight in water per knot; that is to say, the cable would bear its own weight in a little less than 5 miles' depth of water.

Breaking Strain in 1865.—7 tons 15 cwt., or equal to 11 times its weight in water per knot; that is to say, the cable would bear its own weight in 11 miles' depth of water.

Breaking Strain in 1866.—8 tons 2 cwt., or equal to 12 times its weight in water per knot; that is to say, the cable will bear its own weight in 12 miles' depth of water.

DEEPEST WATER TO BE ENCOUNTERED.

Deepest water to be encountered, 1858—2,400 fathoms.

Deepest water to be encountered, 1865—2,400 fathoms.

Deepest water to be encountered, 1866—2,400 fathoms.

CONTRACT STRAINS.

Contract strain, 1858—equal to 4.85 times its weight per nautical mile in water.

Contract strain, 1865—equal to 11 times its weight per nautical mile in water.

Contract strain, 1866—equal to 12 times its weight per nautical mile in water.

LENGTH OF CABLE SHIPPED.

Length of cable shipped, 1858, 2,174 nautical miles.
Length of cable shipped, 1865, 2,300 nautical miles.
Length of cable to be shipped, to complete both lines, 1866, 2,730 miles.

From the improvement which these comparative cables show, both in the increased strength of the rope, its increased conductivity by the enlarged copper wire, and, above all, by its increased and more carefully guarded insulation, any one will be able to see at a glance what strides have been made toward ultimate perfection. But it is chiefly in what cannot be seen, nor even easily explained to the general reader in the instruments for detecting faults, and for working through them when they are detected, that the main progress has been made, and in this the expedition which will start next week is as perfect as the present high condition of electrical science can make it.

THE FINAL ARRANGEMENTS.

All the final arrangements for the sailing of this great mechanical and scientific expedition were settled. The great ship received her last length of cable from the *Iris,* and every part of the *Great Eastern* was got into the most perfect order. The machinery by which in less than four minutes her paddles can be disconnected and made to work independently of each other, was tried and found to answer admirably, and this improvement is of the last importance in keeping the ship on the same spot while engaged in hauling up the cable laid last Summer. It was then attempted to put a very powerful wrought-iron guard over the screw, so that in backing astern full power there should not be the least risk of the screw fouling the cable. For this purpose the ship was trimmed down by the head considerably, in order to bring her stern well out of water. After a while, however, it was wisely decided not to affix such a guard, and those who remember the imminent risk of loss to which the *Agamemnon* was exposed in the storm of 1858, by a similar apparatus, will not be sorry to hear that the *Great Eastern* sailed without one this time.

THE SHORE END

on the other side was successfully laid by the squadron, after a voyage devoid of incident to Valentia, Folhunneram Bay.

The shore end of the cable then was laid on the afternoon of the 6th July, and the regular paying-out commenced on the 7th.

The following Directors of the various Companies concerned sailed in the *Great Eastern:* DANIEL GOOCH, Esq., M. P., Chairman of the Great Eastern Steamship Company; Director of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company; Director of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company.

Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, Director of the Atlantic Telegraph Company; Director of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company; Vice-President of the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company.

Capt. A. F. HAMILTON, Director of the Atlantic Telegraph Company; Director of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company.

HEART'S CONTENT

Let any ordinarily well-educated man ask himself where Heart's Content is, what are its characteristics and peculiarities, and the probabilities are that he will admit that he don't know. He may have an indistinct remembrance of a statement made in the TIMES that one end of the great cable was to rest, after its wearying roll across the ocean, at the place with the pleasant name—but that's all. Newspapers are the prime educators of the people and the cyclopedia of the savant; hence these revelations. There are various ways of reaching Heart's Content, depending, of course, upon the place from which one starts, but Halifax is the common base from which all have finally to commence the journey. Newfoundland, as a whole, has a dreary, desolate significance throughout the world. Fogs, damp clouds of mystification, vast perils for mariners, and oceanic horrors, crowd upon the mind, which perforce dwells upon this island and its history. But as Heart's Content is by no means the gay and festive spot which its felicitous but treacherous cognomen would indicate, so Newfoundland is not all the dreary waste which most people imagine. The selection of a part of its domain as the hither terminus of the cable, will bring it more prominently than ever before the eyes of the civilized world, and it may be well for us to consider some of its good and desirable points. The extreme length of the island is 420 miles, its area 36,000 square miles, and its population not far from 150,000. It was discovered in 1497 by JOHN CABOT, and in honor of the Saint upon whose day the land was made, he called it St. John; subsequently in 1583, Sir HUMPHREY GILBERT styled the entire island Newfoundland, the point at which CABOT landed, retaining the name of St. John. It is calculated that at least one-third of the area is covered with fresh water, of which there are innumerable streams, none being of great size or available for purposes of navigation. The coast presents an aspect by no means inviting. Great, ragged, rugged, craggy cliffs frown along its entire length, chilly fogs surround it, never ending discomfort is shadowed forth to all who approach the coast. The climate on the island, itself, is by no means unpleasant, particularly at this season of the year it is delightful. Fruits of every kind are produced in limited quantities, and its mineral resources, of which more can be said hereafter, are but waiting the innovations of capital and enterprise of people from the States, to develop wonderfully. But let us go to Heart's Content, after which the general surroundings will be in order. It is much easier to start for it, than reach it. The route embraces a variety of land and water, and the chance of conveyance, always a hazard, is just now extra hazardous, requiring skill, patience, money and perseverance. From Halifax to Portugal Cove the trip is made in a lumbering coach, whose conveniences are nil, and whose charges are extortionate. Thence by a little steamer the route continues to Carbonear, some twenty-two miles distant. Thus far the trip is confined to public conveyance; thence, however, private enterprise must take the onus. There are no stages, for there is ordinarily no travel. Nothing but a long hilly stretch of unbroken country connects the dirty hamlet of Carbonear with the cramped and miserable settlement of Heart's Content. Horses are not numerous, nor are carriages abundant. Avarice does not seem to be a controlling element with the Carbonearse, for money will not always obtain either horse or wagon. If the day be fine, the air bracing, and the walking good, there is generally but little difficulty in obtaining a conveyance, but if one desires to travel at night, or if the day be wet, the walking bad, and the ill-made apology for a road knee-deep in mud, horses are no where, wagons are not to be found, and drivers are beyond the influence of shekels.

Assuming, however, that fortune favored our venture, the dozen or so miles being safely passed, the village or settlement of Heart's Content then looms up. Henceforth and forever the name of Heart's Content will stand side by side with the great names of the world. The cable may snap asunder; eternal fate may defy its success—that makes no difference—Heart's Content was selected as the American terminus of the international coil, and can never again be forgotten or buried deep in Newfoundland fog. In the first place, there are no buildings of note; in the second place there are no people of any consequence. Nothing in or of itself suggested its name nor secured its present prominence. The bay has done all that will hereafter make the name of the place famous. There may be a thousand people at Heart's Content, if one should count all the men, women, very small children and strangers; but we should say that seven hundred was a more rational number. These people fish for a living, and eat fish for sustenance. At the present time their chief source of amusement and profit is the great number of strangers who are accidentally thrown among them. Civilized men, with garments of modern cut, unsoiled and whole, are to these ingenuous people pregnant with curiosity. No man appears upon the narrow street from abroad without being surrounded and accompanied to his place of destination by a throng of men, women and children. These cheerful people may be honest, but their appearance belies their nature; they may be hospitable, but their infernal bills contradict their generosity. They have been accustomed to regard the magnificent harbor which swells temptingly from the neck of land, as a safe place for bathing and an excellent reservoir for fish. Now that it looms before the world as one of the two main points in the history of the age, they transfer their regard for the water to the strangers who discovered its merits, and in their anxiety to do them honor become boresomely omnipresent and pecuniously exacting. Hotels are unknown; boarding-houses, properly so called, do not exist: *ergo,* the honest inhabitants, seeing the great influx of people who need hotels and boarding-houses, have resolved themselves into a guard of swindlers, and adopting, with true British sagacity, the famous Wellingtonian fiction of "Up, guards, and at 'em," as their war cry, are plundering right hand and left, under the fashionable guise of "accommodating a few lodgers, not for their money, but entirely for their sake." These landlords and landladies are bad enough and grasping enough in all conscience; they furnish small rooms at big prices; they spread long tables with slim bills of fare; they complain of the difficulty of obtaining food, but charge as though they not only obtained but furnished it. Then, too, the musquitoes, or rather the musquito-gnat, are the most persistent biters and annoying musicians this side of the infernal band that sit in the gate of Hades. Scientific investigation discloses the startling and provoking fact that the female musquito of this latitude has, in addition to its stomach, a sucking stomach, into which the surplus blood drawn from a disturbed human is discharged; this bag, when full, relieves itself of the fluid, but is at once refilled, the insect seemingly indulging in the operation for the mere sake of doing it.

The grasping nature of the people, then, and the successive sucking establishments of the mosquitoes, would seem to be the two prominent traits of the inhabitants of Heart's Content. The place itself is surrounded by hills, and at its feet, some thirty miles from the former cable terminus, lies this magnificent harbor to which we alluded. Such a harbor must have a destiny. Like that at Acapulco, it would seem impossible for the Creator to fashion it by accident or without design. For purposes of ordinary commerce, it is and can be of no avail, for there are no avenues of trade here, but for the landing-place of the cable, for the safe anchorage of great ships of war, whose protectorate may some day be invoked, for all purposes of tonnage and cableistic facility, this bay is simply superb. Should success attend the present enterprise, should the laid cable be enabled to do its duty, this place will become one of the curiosities of the hemisphere. It cannot fail to grow and become a great resort. As the seat of fashionable society during the Summer months it would be without a rival. The broad deep basin, which sleeps in perfect tranquillity, leads directly from the little town; upon its dark bosom boating parties could emulate the pleasures of Lake George, while Waltons need seek no further for the paradise of piscatoria. The hills abound in trees of beauty and in groves of shadiest nature; drives could be made, walks could be laid—nature has done her best, and art could perfect the attempt.

A better place could not have been chosen for the safe landing of the cable. Its advantages over the former selection are obvious, and so far as mere still deep water and a quiet basin are concerned, no skilled engineer could have so well devised a harbor as did the Great Architect of this.

PACIFIC COAST.

Circular from the Japanese Government—Mining Operations in Arizona.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, July 23.

The steamer *Constitution,* from Panama, arrived to-day, bringing New-York dates of June 30, and $34,900 in treasure from Manzanilla.

The steamer *Constitution* has also arrived from the Mexican ports, with $57,500 in treasure.

The Japanese Government has issued a circular, dated May 23, giving subjects permission to go beyond the seas for the purpose of learning any art or science, or for purposes of trade, when the application is properly made.

Mining Shares dull, Imperial, $93; Yellow Jacket, $580; Chollar, $185.

Legal tender notes, 70½c.

A letter from Prescott, Arizona, reports that numerous quartz-mills are being erected in that vicinity, and represents mining operations there as flourishing.

Choice wheat, new crop, sold on Saturday at $1 55 per 100 pounds. All kinds of coffee closed with an upward tendency.

Arrived, bark *Siam,* from Calcutta, with a cargo of rice.

The French Man-of-War Rhine not Lost—Later from Sonora—Unimportant Fighting.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, July 24.

The French Consul says the report of the loss of the man-of-war *Rhine* is incorrect. She was at Guaymas at last advices.

Dates from Sonora to July 5, and Mazatlan to July 16, have been received.

The Imperial Consul of Mexico, at this city, reports that numerous significant fights had taken place between the opposing forces in Sonora, but he considers affairs on the western coast as substantially unchanged.

Mining Stocks weak. Yellow Jacket improving in view of the approaching dividend; Ophir, 265; Choller, 185; Imperial, 93; Alpha, 100; Yellow Jacket, 593. Legal Tenders, 71.

KENTUCKY.

Frauds on the Revenue—The Saengerbund—The Members Visit the Mammoth Cave.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, July 28.

Four citizens of Sarne and Nelson Counties were held to bail to-day in $1,000 each, for making false returns of distilled spirits.

Various singing societies left for the Mammoth Cave to-night to close the Saengerfest with a grand concert there, in Echo Hall, to-morrow. A small portion of the New-York Leiderkranz Society were among the number. The residue left for home this afternoon.

All the societies will be represented.

The Saengerfest.

CAVE CITY, Ky., Sunday, July 29.

The Saengerfest wound up to-day with a grand excursion to Mammoth Cave. Over one thousand persons were present. Everything passed off quietly.

Owing to a disarrangement of the programme by those in charge of the Cave, the concert did not come off, but there was an abundance of extempore vocal and instrumental music.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

EUROPEAN NEWS TO JULY 27.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

Reported Close of the War in Germany.

A Treaty of Peace Signed by Austria and Prussia.

Important Naval Battle off the Island of Lissa.

The Italian and Austrian Fleets Engaged.

The Austrians Obtain a Decisive Victory.

One of the Italian Iron-clads Sunk and Three Blown Up.

Severe Fighting in the Vicinity of Olmutz.

THE AUSTRIANS CLAIM A VICTORY.

Reported Conclusion of Peace.

TRINITY BAY, N. F., Friday, July 27.

Received from the Valentia (Ireland) Times.

A treaty of Peace has been signed between Austria and Prussia.

Naval Engagement off the Island of Lissa—The Italian Navy Repulsed.

LONDON, Friday, July 20.

The Italian fleet of iron-clad steamboats has opened fire on the Island of Lissa, on the coast of Dalmatia. The result is not known.

LONDON, Saturday, July 21.

There was a severe engagement yesterday off Lissa. The Austrians claimed the victory. They sunk the Italian iron-clads, *running down one and blowing up three.*

[London dispatches of the 20th, received by the *Peruvian,* add that after several hours obstinate fighting on the 20th, Admiral PERSANO, with eight iron-clad vessels, silenced the fort of St. George. The powder magazine in the fort was blown up during the engagement. The Italians had few killed and wounded. Vice Admiral ALBANI joined the squadron of Admiral PERSANO, who was about to give orders for a disembarkation, when he was apprised of an Austrian squadron approaching to prevent this design being carried out, and the Italian fleet was soon afterward preparing for an engagement with the Austrian squadron. This is probably the engagement reported in the above dispatch.]

The Armistice—More Fighting—The Austrians Claim a Victory.

LONDON, Monday, July 23.

Five days' armistice between Austria and Prussia commences at noon to-day.

More fighting yesterday—Austria claiming the victory.

Affairs in England—Reform Riots in London.

LONDON, Sunday, July 22.

Lord SHAFTESBURY protests against reform meetings in the House of Commons.

Discussion on the Tariff—Sir JOHN PACKINGTON admits that England is behind other nations.

A dispatch from Hearts Content, dated Friday morning, says that Mr. FIELD had received intelligence that there had been riots in London on account of the refusal of Government to allow meetings in Hyde Park about reform.

The Cable—Great Excitement.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, July 29.

There was great excitement here to-day at the announcement of the reception of foreign news through the Atlantic Cable.

POLITCAL.

The Philadelphia Convention—Meeting at Petersburgh, Va.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, July 27.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was recently held in Petersburgh, which passed a series of resolutions inviting the citizens of the Second Congressional District to unite with them in a convention to nominate delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. During the meeting, Mr. KELLY stated that he had received a letter from a United States Senator, in which he states that in his estimation there would be no test demanded at the Philadelphia Convention which any Southern man, sincerely desirous of a restoration of the Union, could not conscientiously sustain.

Large Fire at Rome, N. Y.—Loss $150,000.

ROME, N. Y., Sunday, July 29.

An extensive fire occurred here to-day, causing a loss of $150,000. The following are the losers: COLEMAN, of the Willet House, $1,500; not insured. BENJAMIN V. HUNTINGTON, $500, and EDWARD HUNTINGTON, $700; both insured. HESTER MARSCH, of New-York, $45,000; insurance $18,000. P. WHITE, shoes, $1,200; insured. S. BREWER, butcher, $500; not insured. JAY HATHAWAY, $300; W. NELSON, shoes, $250. J. ROWLEY, grocer, $800; insured. ORSON KNOWLTON, saloon and dwelling, $2,500; CHARLES HEMANS, millinery, $1,200; STILLMAN & WARDWELL, grocers, $3,000; J. SAULPAUGH, tobacco, $700; T. G. HALLEY, hats, $1,500; insured. C. P. GREENE, druggist, $600; insured. JEPTHA MATTESON, cabinet-maker, $1,200; not insured.

The whole brick block owned by HESTER MARSCH, including the Post-office, was destroyed. Everything in the Post-office was saved. About twenty other stores were more or less damaged, and eight barns were burned.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sunday, July 29.

The four prisoners sentenced by military commission, but reprieved by the President, whose attempted liberation on a writ of *habeas corpus* occasioned the recent conflict of authority between Gen. SICKLES and the United States District Court, were quietly removed last night by a steamer under guard from Castle Pinckney. The military authorities refuse information concerning their present whereabouts. The impression prevails that they were sent North beyond the jurisdiction of the Court.

Arrival of the Propontis.

BOSTON, Sunday, July 29.

The steamer *Propontis,* from Liverpool the 14th, via Queenstown the 16th inst., arrived here to-day, with 198 passengers.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Peruvian at Father Point—The Palmyra and Hansa at this Port.

Details of Military Operations Up to the 20th.

Concentration of Immense Armies Before Vienna.

Conclusion of an Armistice of Five Days.

Austria's Military Mistakes and the Causes of Her Defeat.

Address of the Emperor to the Hungarians.

MILITARY OPERATIONS IN ITALY.

Departure of Prince Napoleon for the Italian Headquarters.

GENERAL CONTINENTAL NEWS

The steamship *Peruvian*, from Liverpool on the 19th, *via* Londonderry on the 20th inst., arrived off Father Point at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon. She was detained nine hours by a fog.

The steamship *Moravian*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 17th inst.

The steamship *City of Boston*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 19th inst.

The Cunard screw steamer *Palmyra*, Capt. WATSON, which left Liverpool at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the 17th inst., and Queenstown on the 18th, arrived here yesterday; also the steamship *Hansa*, from Southampton on the 18th of July.

The first dispatch from London by the Atlantic Cable, dated the 27th, reports the conclusion of peace between Austria and Prussia. The following are details of operations up to the 20th:

THE WAR.

DETAILS OF OPERATIONS.

Austrian Defeat at Olmutz.

An engagement took place before Olmutz on the 15th. The Austrians were defeated with the loss of 16 guns.

The Austrians were making a rapid retreat out of Moravia.

Prussians Concentrating upon Vienna.

The Prussians occupied Lundenburg on the 17th, cutting communication between Olmutz and Vienna.

The entire Prussian force was being concentrated upon Vienna.

The Prussians in Darmstadt.

The Prussians entered Darmstadt on the 18th inst.

Occupation of Frankfort.

The Prussian Gen. FALKENSTEIN had established his headquarters at Frankfort on the 16th, and issued a proclamation announcing the assumption of the Governments of Nassau and Frankfort.

Bavaria and Darmstadt Occupied.

The Prussians have also occupied portions of Bavaria and Darmstadt.

Several of the Frankfort journals have been suppressed provisionally.

The Frankfort Senate has been dissolved.

In Southern Germany the Prussians established their headquarters at Sundenburg on the 18th inst.

The Federal Army Demoralized.

The Federal army was greatly demoralized.

The Prussian Army.

The military correspondent of the London *Times* with the Prussian army says that another Prussian reserve is about to be formed, which will raise the army to 200,000 men, exclusive of the reserves in garrisons and fortresses.

Operations in Italy.

The Italian headquarters were at Rovigo on the 18th.

The Austrian forces were retiring into the fortresses of Venetia, but were making some preparations to defend the passages into the Tyrol.

The Attack on Borgo Fort.

On the 17th inst. the Italians in force attacked "Borgo Fort." The cannonade lasted several hours. During the night the Austrians withdrew, and abandoned their guns, ammunition and provisions. The *tete de pont* at Mottagiana and Forts Rochetta and Bocca de Gardo were destroyed by the Italian artillery. The Italians occupied "Borgo Fort," and were enthusiastically received by the inhabitants. The Italian loss was slight.

Operations in the Tyrol.

The Austrian commander in the Tyrol claims to have driven the Italians across Caffaro River. GARIBALDI is said to have been present in this affair. The Austrians took 200 prisoners.

Operations in Italy Ceased.

The *Times* considers that the chances of any grand operations in Italy, are at an end, and says there is only room left for sieges, desultory operations and petty warfare. There was no Italian fleet before Venice, and as nothing was being done by the Italians by sea, it appeared unlikely that Gen. CIALDINI would venture any unsustained attack on the land side of Venice.

The French Ambassador at Vienna.

A telegram from Vienna announces the arrival there of M. BENEDETTI, the French Ambassador.

Austria Refuses to Leave the Federation.

The Emperor of Austria is stated to have decidedly refused to accept of the Prussian conditions excluding Austria from the Germanic Confederation.

The Resources of Austria.

The *Times* correspondent with the Austrian army says that the resources of Austria are not sapped, and that although the army has lost much of its confidence, it has not lost its courage. The effect of the needle gun is actually waning before analysis. The Austrian army in front of Vienna, and in the field, is now, for the first time, numerically greater than the Prussian grand army, if the latter be reduced as we suppose it to be, by the necessity of its position in keeping open its communications and occupying captured places.

The Alliance Between Prussia and Italy.

The Prussian official *Gazette* says that the treaty of alliance between Prussia and Italy declares that neither party shall conclude either a peace or an armistice without the consent of the other.

The Prussian Demands.

A Berlin semi-official paper gives the following as the Prussian demands, in addition to the complete settlement of the question of the Duchies, which in future are to act in unison and be under the control of Prussia: Prussia demands, as the principal object of the war, the establishment of the unity of Northern Germany under the leadership of Prussia, and moreover requires the exclusion of Austria's influence as a Power of the Confederation. All that Prussia asks is the establishment of a union of her Eastern and Western provinces, which has become indispensably necessary. The Emperor NAPOLEON, recognizing the justice and moderation of these demands, has accepted the same as a basis of peace, and has resolved to remain neutral in the event of their being refused by Austria.

The Position of France.

The *Moniteur du Soir* contradicts the journals which appeared to believe that the French Cabinet, in offering its good offices, wished to induce Italy to conclude an armistice independently, and was preparing to take the part of an armed mediator in France. It says that France intervened diplomatically with the view of bringing about peace. Threatening measures would have created fresh and more serious complications.

The *Morning Post* says that France has decided to avoid any concentration of French troops on the frontiers toward the seat of war, so anxious is the Emperor to avoid the slightest indication of France being dragged into military activity.

Prince Napoleon Goes to Italy.

Prince NAPOLEON had gone on a special mission to the Italian headquarters.

The Austrians in the Prussian Rear.

A telegram from the Prussian headquarters at Brunn, dated July 15, morning, says:

"The enemy has destroyed the communication of the Dresden and Prague and the Zittau and Prague Railways, between Turnau and Kralup, but it is now being reëstablished.

The bridge over the Isar, near Podol, has been restored.

The Prussians found twenty locomotives and 2,000 railway carriage at Prague."

GREAT BRITAIN.

Proceedings in Parliament.

In the House of Commons Mr. GLADSTONE announced the withdrawal of the Compulsory Church Rate Abolition Bill for the present.

The Elective Franchise Bill was also withdrawn.

Sir R. MAYNE, Chief of the Metropolitan Police, had issued an order forbidding the proposed Reform gathering in Hyde Park on the 23d inst., declaring it illegal, and stating that measures would be taken to prevent the assembling of the meeting.

In the House of Commons, on the 17th, Mr. MILL gave notice of a question as to whether the Government intended to prosecute Gov. EYRE of Jamaica.

Lord STANLEY gave a contradiction to the rumor that England would not allow Prussia to seize Hanover.

The motion for the ballot was defeated by a large majority.

The *Morning Post* says arrangements are making for rapidly winding up the session.

The *Observer* says Parliament will be prorogued on the 3d August.

The Health of Prince Leopold.

The health of Prince LEOPOLD, the youngest son of Queen Victoria, excited some apprehension.

The Financial Situation.

The *Daily News* (City article) says that the effect of the stoppage of the Birmingham Banking Company in that town was passing away.

The Preston Banking Company suspended payment on the 19th inst. Their liabilities at present are unknown.

FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

Austria's Military Mistakes—Her Unpreparedness for War—Some of the Causes of her Defeats.

Correspondence of the London Times.

OLMUTZ, Wednesday, July 11.

On looking over articles in the English, French and German newspapers relating to the late events of the war, there appear one or two mistakes which, though natural enough, considering the scarcity and meagreness of the news doled out from Austrian sources, yet require notice, as they throw an additional shadow over the dimness of the melancholy history.

In the first place, the Austrian army was at the declaration of war still distributed on a large extent of frontier and in cantonments. This was the first military difficulty with whomsoever the cause may have originated. To an unprejudiced observer it appears as if the Government had refused to believe in the imminence of war, and hesitated too long to fill up the cadres of the corps, and to push the army forward, rejecting, no doubt for sufficient reasons, the services of certain Hungarian levies which were offered to them. To understand the apparent inaction of Feldzeugmeister BENEDEK no effort should be spared to determine exactly how far he was hampered with instructions from Vienna, dictated by political necessity.

Secondly, the Army of the North was clearly on its way with all the speed it could make, consistently with conveyance of provisions to men and horses, to invade Prussia and march directly upon Berlin. Of this I have not the slightest doubt. I have reason to believe that the Saxons were intended to be the first to enter the enemy's capital had success crowned the Austrian arms. Nearly the whole of the forces had passed Josephstadt when the invasion by the Crown Prince of Prussia by the pass of Nachod forced BENEDEK to recall the troops and protect his menaced communications. A few days, we may almost say a few hours, start would have enabled him to present himself with a concentrated army in a position from which he could choose his line of operations, and the Prussian forces against which he should first hurl his whole powers.

The railway northward from Bohemian Trubau is but a single line, and quite unfit for the transport of an army. Like our own short communication with Balaklava, its work was well done if it could carry up the various trains of ammunition and provisions requisite for purposes of supply. The troops themselves had to march on mountain roads to their destinations in front of the enemy, and having once arrived there could only be recalled by the same means.

Too late by one day to seize the pass at Nachod, the Sixth Corps found itself in presence of the Fifth, or Posen Corps of the Prussians, on the 27th of June. Now, putting together the thousand little lights which sparkle here and there upon the otherwise midnight path of a correspondent with the Austrian army, I have no doubt that each Prussian corps, is stronger than any single Austrian one. Partly surprised, for the enemy were not thought to be quite so near, the Austrians were attacked by superior numbers, magnified yet further in the eyes of the men by the action of the quick-shooting *zündnadel gewehr*. The whole army of the Crown Prince was believed to be in the field, and at the close of the day the Austrians may be excused for claiming a victory, since they had succeeded in holding their ground.

On the next day reinforcements had been brought back from the front, but not in time to drive the Crown Prince back through the mountains. There was a smart action at Skalitz, in which the Austrians suffered severely, partly by artillery fire and partly by the wise tactics of the Prussians, whose cavalry, unable to cope with the Austrian horse on equal terms, drew them on to charge, and then, retiring right and left, uncovered a line of infantry, whose deadly volleys were not to be braved without destruction. The last order given on that day, as BENEDEK rode from the field, was that the troops were to fall back slowly if the ground could not be held, and rest upon the newly-arrived and fast-arriving reinforcements.

The position here was untenable, Josephstadt was in rear, Skalitz and the Crown Prince in front, while the original front of the northward moving army, now become its left flank, was too weak to support the attack of the Prussian Guards, supported as the latter must soon be by the army of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES. The battle of Trautenau, in which GABLENZ with his corps (the Tenth) sustained the attack of the Guards, is still held by the Austrians to have been a decided success. BENEDEK had now to make dispositions for meeting the advance of three columns—the corps of the Crown Prince from the east, the Guards from the north, and the army of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES from the northwest—and he accordingly fell back upon his second position, which was described in a former letter as well as official silence and my arrest as a spy enabled me to observe it. During the interval of the first battle and the occupation of the line of hills occurred that terrible three days' march under all the circumstances of wet, hunger, and weariness which left part of the Austrian army in a deplorable state of weakness and prostration. The sound of the trumpet has before now invigorated enfeebled frames and nerved them for battle, but on the whole it was fortunate that the troops were neither called upon to sustain the storming of their position, an advance against the enemy, nor, worst of all, a retreat—difficult enough under the conditions of narrow roads leading in useless directions, but impossible to fatigued and beaten troops with a numerous artillery.

But the 30th of June was not destined to pass without event. If the Crown Prince rested, the army of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES was active enough. The First Corps, under Count CLAM-GALLAS, and the Saxons, in vain attempted to arrest the progress of troops flushed with constant success from the first advance over the Saxon frontier to the taking of Reichenberg, and considerably outnumbering the Austrian force. Gitschin, or Jicin as it is spelled in some maps, was the scene of the most furious combat that had yet been fought. The Prussians drove back the First Corps and its allies with heavy loss, and occupied all the surrounding country nearly to Koniggratz with their cavalry patrols. On that evening the panic occurred which drove into the fortress of Koniggratz a mingled herd of terror-stricken drivers, broken cavalry, and brave men doing their duty by striving to save the valuables committed to their charge. Great store of ammunition was undoubtedly lost through the results of the day's defeat, which laid open the left of the defensive position taken up by BENEDEK's army. The left flank was accordingly wheeled back, and the right retired some distance behind Josephstadt. Up to this time it will be seen that the Austrians had never sought shelter behind their fortresses, and even then, as the enemy's advance was more from a northwesterly direction, the army lay in front of Koniggratz and in a line with Josephstadt.

The rest that was so necessary for the Austrian army gave time for the Prussians to unite and form their plan of battle, which was delivered on the 3d of July, a day that will be long remembered throughout Germany. How many homes were left desolate, how many families deprived of their chief support, will not be told in the list of killed and wounded. The mortal flesh that, covered by gray and blue livery, bowed the head in silent agony or vented its complaints in groans of anguish which filled the air, had not the worst lot to support; the pains of the wounded last but a few days or weeks, whatever may be the event that closes them; but wives and mothers and sisters have hearts that can be pierced with sharper swords than those of the Prussians, mangled more terribly than shot or shell can tear. In the thinly-peopled, agricultural empire of Austria a man is a "bread-winner," and there will be much unpublished distress.

An incident that occurred at the battle of Koniggratz, but not mentioned in my letter, may serve to show BENEDEK's character on more than one side. The Prussian fire was so hot that a portion of the Austrian Sixty-eighth Infantry Regiment retired before it, and were seen making the best of their way to the rear. The Feldzeugmeister sent an Aid-de-Camp to demand if they were all wounded men. On hearing the real cause of their retreat, well known by him from the beginning, he had them brought near him, and, after administering a rebuke, showed that they had not quite lost his protection by good humoredly telling them to rest for a while in a hollow at the foot of the hill, out of the line of fire.

Manifesto of the Emperor of Austria to the Hungarians.

The following Royal Manifesto was issued at Pesth on the 10th:

To the faithful Peoples of my Kingdom of Hungary:

The hand of Providence weighs heavily upon us. In the conflict into which I have been drawn, not voluntarily, but through the force of circumstances, every human calculation has been frustrated, save only the confidence I placed in the heroic bravery of my valiant army. The more grievous are the heavy losses by which the ranks of those brave men have been smitten, and my paternal heart feels the bitterness of that grief with all the families affected. To put an end to the unequal contest—to gain time and opportunity to fill up the gaps occasioned by the campaign—and to concentrate my forces against the enemy in the northern portion of my Empire, I have consented, with great sacrifices, to [illegible] the conclusion of an armistice. I now [illegible] to the faithful peoples of my Kingdom of Hungary, and to their readiness to make sacrifices so repeatedly displayed in arduous times.

The united exertions of my entire Empire must be set in motion, that the conclusion of the wished-for peace may be secured upon fair conditions.

It is my profound belief that the warlike sons of Hungary, actuated by the feeling of hereditary fidelity, will voluntarily hasten, under my banners, to the assistance of their kindred and for the protection of their country, also immediately threatened by the events of the war.

Rally, therefore, in force to the defence of the invaded Empire! Be worthy sons of your valiant forefathers, whose heroic deeds gained never-fading wreaths of laurel for the glory of the Hungarian name.

FRANCIS JOSEPH.

VIENNA, July 7.

Bad Effects of the Manifesto—Austrians Always Too Late.

Correspondence of the London Times.

VIENNA, Wednesday, July 11, 1866.

The contents of the Imperial manifesto made such a very bad impression on the inhabitants of this city that the Municipal Council yesterday resolved to send a deputation to the Emperor, in order, if possible, to learn from him whether he intended to defend the metropolis should it be exposed to the attack of a Prussian army. The Burgomaster and the two Vice-Burgomasters applied for an audience, and having been admitted to the presence of His Majesty at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, the former presented a petition, in which it was said that the representatives of Vienna trust the safety of the city will not be imperilled by a battle being fought in its immediate neighborhood, and, further, that they hope such changes will be made in the system of government as are best calculated to satisfy the nation and to inspire it with confidence in the future. To this the Emperor replied as follows:

"Vienna will not be an object of defence. It is my will that it be treated as an open (defenceless) city. Although the *tête-du-pont* on the Danube (at Floridsdorf) has been fortified it is not for the defence of the city. It is simply a measure of defence against the passage of the Danube on the part of the Prussians, who may perhaps try to cross that river in several places. It is possible that the precautionary measures may prove to be of no avail, but we are obliged to take it. It must not be said of Austria, that having suffered a defeat she lost courage, and renouncing all hope tamely allowed the enemy to cross the Danube. The Imperial authorities—the police, the Stadtholderate, &c.—will continue to fulfil their duties till the last moment, and after the withdrawal of my troops from the city, I will be the last (official) person to quit it."

To this His Majesty added, that as soon as the external questions now at issue are disposed of "the internal matters will be settled agreeably to the wishes of the people." The Municipal Council is about to present a loyal address to the Emperor, and if it does its duty to him and to the nation it will plainly state that nothing but a complete change of system can save the Empire from perdition. Everybody seems to entertain this opinion, but, strange to say, few persons have the courage openly to express it. Though Prince CHARLES AUERSPERG, the ex-President of the Upper Chamber of the Reichsrath, yesterday had a long conference with the Emperor and subsequently dined with him, I do not think he will consent to take office as Minister of State instead of Count BELCREDI. The Prince is a man of great discernment, and doubtless he clearly sees that no Cabinet will now enjoy the confidence of the nation unless it be mainly composed of persons belonging to the various representative assemblies. In everything she does Austria is too late, and a really popular ministry will hardly be formed until the Empire is ruined past redemption. Baron BEUST is gone to Paris on a special mission, but it is not clear whether he is now acting as the representative of King JOHN of Saxony or of the Emperor of Austria. Many of the local papers express a hope that he will be allowed to take office here, and the *Ost-Deutsche Post* to-day tells the public that M. von BEUST is a much more fitting man to have the management of the Austrian Foreign Office than Count MAURICE ESTERHAZY. Lieut.-Gen. Count MENSDORFF has returned from the headquarters of the Northern Army, but he will hardly remain long in office as he has an earnest desire to take the field against the Prussians. The treasures contained in the apartments in the Imperial Palace known as the "Schatz-Kammer" are already packed up, and will probably be sent away in the course of a few hours. The metallic reserve of the bank is being removed to Comorn, under the escort of strong detachments of Jagers.

The Last Hope of the Austrian Emperor—His Address to the Hungarians.

From the London Times, July 17.

It is painful to see what straws a drowning man will catch at. The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, perceiving that the ground is sinking under him in Germany, puts his trust in the Hungarians. Now that the burgesses of his capital wait upon His Majesty with "hopes that their good city may be spared the horrors of siege and storm;" now that crowds at the railway terminus hardly give way for him to pass, and do him no more obeisance than if they were unaware of his presence; now that sullen citizens debate as to the expediency of casting in their lot with Prussia rather than with Austria, the ill-starred Monarch is reminded of the "hereditary fidelity of the peoples of his kingdom of Hungary," and calls upon them to rally round his standards. Where he fears that the words of his manifesto may fail, he trusts that the tears of his lovely Empress may succeed, and, in the meanwhile, he is busy packing up his valuables at the Schatz-Kammer, ready to be sent under a strong escort to Comorn, that, if the evil day come, he may follow the example of his royal cousins of Saxony and Hanover. Truly, the sins of the Hapsburgs are being visited on their children's children, and we hardly believe so inveterate an enmity can harbor in German or even in Italian bosoms, as not to be disarmed by the sight of the misery and humiliation into which that dynasty is falling, and not to wish to break its fall, and save as much of its greatness as may yet be found compatible with the exigencies of the age.

It is difficult to imagine what good results the Emperor can expect from his address to the Hungarians. He waives his right to levy troops in that Kingdom by conscription, but flatters himself that the nation will rush to arms as volunteers. Even if the Emperor's cry of distress were answered by as ready and general a *levée de boucliers* as that which followed upon the appeal of MARIA THERESA to the Diet at Presburg, it is doubtful whether the Hungarian bands would muster in time to change the fortune which will so soon be decided under the walls of Vienna, unless, indeed, we are to suppose that the Emperor contemplates a renewal of the contest in Hungary itself. We are told, indeed, that the Austrians, falling back from Olmutz, are marching in the direction of Presburg; but the important question to our mind is not whether the Hungarians be able, but rather whether they be willing, to strike a blow in behalf of the monarchy, and on what terms they may be induced to lend their aid. The men who think that the interests of their country may yet be made consistent with those of the dynasty, with M. DEAK at their head, are at this moment in Vienna, driving as hard a bargain with the bewildered and demoralized Councils of the Emperor as dire necessity has power to impose. No doubt the Emperor may concede all their demands. He may throw himself entirely into their arms. He may allow himself to be spirited away from his German to his Maygar capital, but the remedy may prove to be worse than the evil. His condition may become more desperate than even his Prussian and Italian enemies would wish to make it, and he may find his way out of Vienna much easier now than his way back to it at any future time.

From the time that the petty Dukes of Austria first aspired to the Imperial purple, and by the lucky chances of marriage and inheritance came into the possession of vast non-German territories, their policy invariably consisted in turning their vast non-German possession into an electoral engine to secure the Empire, and, again using their Imperial ascendancy as a means of aggrandizing their non-German patrimony. The HAPSBURGS were Emperors because they were Kings of Bohemia and Hungary, and they held their own in Hungary and Bohemia because they brought all the might of Empire to bear against their competitors in those kingdoms. Their German and their non-German interests were made mutually subservient till both the Royal and the Imperial Crowns became, either by law or by long custom, hereditary in the family. Safe from foreign aggression, the dynasty had soon to stand its ground against internal commotions, and it sought its strength in the very conflict of those elements which had coöperated to its elevation; it pitted its German against its non-German people; it sat upon those two stools between which it seems even now so likely to come to the ground. So long as the HAPSBURGS held the Empire, the Magyar and Czechian Kingdoms were fain to sink into a state of quiet vassalage; Germanism was in the ascendancy over the whole monarchy, and its colonising and civilising powers exercised their beneficial influence all along the banks of the Danube. But upon the gradual decline and the final extinction of the Imperial dignity, upon the frequent exchange of German against non-German territories, the proportions between the rival elements were sensibly altered, and since 1806 the German has found himself in a minority for which his connection with the Frankfort Bund had hardly compensated. From 1806 or 1814 the antagonism of race became the great danger of the monarchy, and it brought it to the very brink of ruin in 1848, when the seat of Empire owed its safety to the irresolution or magnanimity of the victorious Magyar, and when the integrity of the State could not be preserved without the ignominy of a Russian intervention. At this present juncture, Germanism is in arms against Austria from without and from within; her only refuge is the once rebellious Magyar, whose support must be propitiated by concessions which will place the dynasty in his power, and forever set it at war with the German.

It was the purpose of the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, and it was the will of the Emperor NAPOLEON, that Austria should come out of the present struggle with undiminished lustre as a great European Power, and we believe that the extinction or abasement of the Austrian Monarchy does not enter into the views either of Prussia or Italy. We believe that were the Kaiser to come to terms at this moment he might yet save every inch of his territory, with the exception of those possessions south of the Alps he has already surrendered; but if he is to be put out of the pale of the Germanic Confederation, if he is to renounce all ascendancy over Germany, if he is to make Pesth instead of Vienna his capital, it cannot be expected that his eight millions of Germans will long abide under his sceptre. That those eight millions of Germans who were hitherto the Sovereign State, the leaven and salt of the monarchy, will submit to absorption by Magyar and Sclavonian elements, and consent to be reduced to the condition of a subject race, we hold to be impossible. Will they not repeat, "How much better it would be for us to cast in our lot with the Prussians and our other Teutonic brethren?"

Of such a nature are the dangers that will beset the Austrian Monarchy from within as soon as it succeeds in obtaining peace from its foreign foes. It was the fate of the Hapsburg dynasty, though they were by no means the worst of Princes, and too much has been said about "the crimes of the [illegible]," it was their fate at all times to be obnoxious to many of the [illegible] sovereignty was spread. From the Swiss, [illegible] to the Silesians, who lately evinced so lively a horror of falling again into their power after a century of Prussian rule, all or nearly all the peoples submitted to Austrian sway have been, at some time or other, at war with their rulers, and at war among themselves. The loyalty of the chivalrous Magyar himself seemed worn out eighteen years ago; yet the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH throws himself upon it in his present straits, and his faith may save him. KOSSUTH in Italy, and KLAPKA in Prussia, are organizing Hungarian legions against Austria among the refugees and captives of their own nation whom fortune may throw in their way. But it is an expedient to which the same persons had recourse on more than one occasion, and which never yielded any significant results. KOSSUTH, like MAZZINI, and other eminently "subjective" characters, knows little of the world that is outside of him. *He is one of those exiles for whom the sun has been standing still ever since the day and hour in which they left their country.* Could he get any insight into the present state of Hungary, he would know that the last thing his countrymen wish for is *independence or secession from the House of Hapsburg*. It is not any notion of parting with the dynasty that they entertain; their aim is to make the dynasty their own; to identify themselves with it; to exercise sovereign power through it. The dissolution of the German Bund, the ascendancy of Prussia, and the disaffection of the Viennese and of the other Austro-German Provinces favor the Magyars' aspirations, and bids fair to place their Sovereign altogether at their discretion. When the Hungarians propped up the Austrian throne under MARIA THERESA, they did it for the benefit of the Germans, and eventually to their own injury. But any help they may now tender to the dynasty will be granted on their own terms and for their own advantage. *When Austria ceases to be German she must become Hungarian or she must cease to exist.*

The Needle Gun and its Terrible Effects—Morale of the Austrian Army.

Vienna (July 11) Correspondence of the London Times.

The last numbers of the *Kamerad* and *Militair Zeitung* contain very severe criticisms on the strategic measures of Gen. BENEDEK. Among other biting remarks, is the following:

"The defeat of the Northern Army was not so much owing to the superiority of the *Zundnadel* gun as to the blunders committed by the Austrian commanders. Some of them did things which no one who is acquainted with the rudiments of strategy, would ever think of doing."

It cannot be denied that grievous blunders were committed by BENEDEK and his Lieutenants, but the wounds inflicted plainly show that the needle-gun was the principal cause of the discomfiture for the Austrians. The great majority of the men are disabled in the right hand or arm, and in general they say that the wound was inflicted "while they were ramming down their cartridges." The military papers say that the Northern Army has entirely recovered its self-confidence, and is impatient to be led against the enemy, but it is positively known that the men are very far from being up to the mark. The Commissariat Department is so badly managed that the men are half starved, and consequently quite out of heart. The commanders of corps, regiments, battalions, companies, and squadrons, have received orders not to expose their men to the fire of the needle-gun, unless it be absolutely necessary so to do. In future the spade and shovel will play a more prominent part, and in the next great battle that is fought, the Austrian artillery is likely to be more efficaciously employed. All the rifles now in the arsenal are to be turned into breech-loaders as quickly as possible, and the Government has purchased from a Mr. PAGET 6,000 breech-loaders which were manufactured in the United States.

Details of the Negotiations for an Armistice.

From the Memorial Diplomatique.

The engagements contracted by Italy toward Prussia not allowing the negotiation of a separate armistice with King VICTOR EMMANUEL, French mediation had in view to smooth away difficulties by the offer of a mediation common both to Italy and Prussia. At the beginning of the present week the negotiations seemed likely to take a rather favorable turn, so that Prince NAPOLEON was on the point of proceeding to the Italian headquarters to get the preliminary project of an armistice accepted; which M. BENEDETTI, on his side, was charged to present to King WILLIAM. M. BENEDETTI had reached the Prussian headquarters on the 14th; and on the same evening Prince NAPOLEON was preparing to leave Paris to join his father-in-law. The Prince was to have been accompanied by Baron SAILLARD as delegate of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs. But in the morning some communications made by Count DE GOLTZ to the Cabinet of the Tuileries gave rise to a fear that the project of the armistice in question would not be accepted either by Prussia or Italy, both those Powers being decided not to agree to a suspension of hostilities unless the preliminaries of peace drawn up by Count DE BISMARCK were admitted. We do not pretend to be acquainted with the exact tenor of the conditions of peace laid down by Prussia; all we know is that Count DE BISMARCK insists more than ever on the exclusion of Austria from the German Confederation; and such a condition is more than sufficient to induce Austria to continue the war. One of two things will happen—either Prussia, by virtue of the conciliatory efforts of NAPOLEON III., and the friendly remonstrances of England and Russia, will consent to modify her pretensions so as to render them acceptable to the Court of Vienna, and then the armistice will be concluded in a few days, or she will persist in the maintenance of the propositions recently stated by Count DE GOLTZ, and then the struggle will recommence with more animosity than ever between Prussia on one side, Austria and the Confederates on the other.

If we are well informed, the French Government urges energetically on King VICTOR EMMANUEL that all effusion of blood should be henceforth avoided, inasmuch as Italy, by virtue of the abandonment of Venetia by Austria, has attained the great object for which she had made war. There is every reason to suspect that the instances of France will be duly appreciated by the King of Italy; Austria will then entirely evacuate Venetia, and unite the troops which guard the Quadrilateral fortresses to her army of the North.

The Relations of France and Prussia.

From the Moniteur, July 14.

Public opinion, impatient to know the progress of the negotiations respecting the mediation between the belligerents, is asking everywhere for intelligence, and thus, as it were, forces the journals to manufacture news in their own manner, to satisfy the general curiosity. We must remark that the mediation was only proposed nine days ago; that the necessary precaution cannot take place by telegraph solely, and that three days and nights are requisite to go from Paris to the headquarters of King WILLIAM. All that we can say is that the negotiations are in progress, and the best relations have not ceased to exist between the Emperor NAPOLEON and the King of Prussia.

Prussia and Germany.

From the Journal des Débats, July 15.

While the armies still continue upon battle-fields the terrible and hazardous game of force, Prussia proceeds, without delay, to the internal reconstruction of Germany upon the basis of popular suffrage. She commences the realization of her programme which she published before the war; and in the States allied to her and in those States she has occupied by her military, preparations are making for the election of a general Parliament like the one of 1849 (1848.) Austria naturally finds herself excluded from representation by the fact that she will take no part in the elections, and further, because she has already formed a Germany without it.

It is very interesting at this moment to observe the language of the press of Vienna. The Austrians complain bitterly and justly of the general abandonment they have suffered from Germany, of the slowness, the hesitation or treason of the German States or princes, upon whose material assistance, as their allies, they had courted. Nothing can show better how artificial the old confederation, how much a fiction the Diet was. It was, if we mistake not Mr. VONDER PFORDTEN, who said that "military constitution of Germany of 1815 and 1820, necessarily is founded upon the cordial relations of all the Confederated Powers, and especially of Austria and Prussia." And, in fact, when the two great Powers, united for the campaign in the Elbe Duchies, they pushed the Diet one side very easily; but when one of the two required Federal execution against the other, the Confederation crumbled to pieces like a house built of cards. The same thing happened to it in 1848 and 1849, and it was with pain that it reconstructed, so well or so badly, the remnants of its wormeaten edifice. A second reconstruction is impossible, and it is said, outside of its protocols "A kingdom divided in itself is ruined, and a house divided against itself cannot stand."

The error of Austria, and, in general, of the official world, is to believe that the vote of the Diet is a reality. We recollect that when the news of the Revolution of 1848 was received in the English House of Commons, Sir ROBERT PEEL said to one sitting next, "Here you have what it is to look only at official majorities, without paying attention to public opinion outside." It is true, upon seeing the great majority with which the Diet has voted in favor of the Austrian propositions, that almost all Germany would go against Prussia. It is also true that Prussia, who was perfectly ready, has progressed with extraordinary rapidity; but it is no less true, and Austria complains of it openly, that excepting the King of Saxony, the sovereigns and States who voted against Prussia have followed up their vote by action.

This hesitation finds its explanation in several motives. Independent of the considerations of which we have recently spoken, and which are, that the Germans find in Prussia a better representative of their nationality, the majority of the people also apprehend that the heterogeneous composition of the Austrian Empire, will in the course involve them in questions to which they are perfect strangers. * * * *

While no sensible man supposes that the Empire of Austria is effaced from the map of Europe; yet seeing to satiety, repeated the programme of the French, which he has expressed in his letter of June 8, implying for Austria the maintenance of her great position in Germany," *we allow ourselves to observe that this programme is not obligatory, and that it may be changed by events.* After all, Austria may have a great position in Europe without necessarily having it in Germany.

German Distrust of France.

From the Berlin National Zeitung, July 11.

Desirous as we are to hope for the best from France, still we think it necessary to prepare for the worst. Little consideration was exercised by LOUIS NAPOLEON in hastening to reap the first fruits of the Prussian victories, and procure by a sort of political farce a seeming right to interfere. The appropriation of Venice in the ludicrous manner concerted between the assigner and the assignee, is certainly no very promising inauguration of the new public law of Europe, which is to replace the treaties of 1815. If Italy is content to be held in leading-strings by France, Prussia cannot be expected to submit to similar treatment. Between Prussia and France no other relations are possible than such as one independent State may bear to another. And it will entirely depend on the attitude of France whether our former good understanding shall continue or not. [illegible] with us all Germany, shall be forced into the policy of 1813, against LOUIS NAPOLEON and his whole dynasty. The less we speak of this alternative just now the better, but we all know what it may become our duty to do under certain circumstances.

France and Prussia.

From the Berlin Kreuz Zeitung, July 11.

Having been convinced from the very outset that Austria regards the war with Prussia as the principal thing, and the loss of Venice as of secondary consideration, we were not surprised by the latest manoeuvre of the Vienna Cabinet. We need not assure our readers that the Prussian statesmen were always wide awake to the notorious propensities of France; but we deem it equally certain that NAPOLEON III. *is shrewd enough to perceive the necessity of respecting the power and sacred interests of Prussia.* We were ready to attend a Congress before recourse had been had to hostilities, and we are not likely to have worse conditions offered us now than would have been the case two months ago. Is there any one timid enough to apprehend that the Prussian Cabinet will renounce the reward which is its due? The party that has imperilled and compromised itself, the party that has again reckoned without its host, is Austria. In the first instance, the Vienna Cabinet, having managed to entangle its German allies into a Federal war, *her appealing to France and negotiating for peace without their consent amounts to little less than treachery*; and, secondly, it is a well-authenticated fact that the Prussian Government *will not be prevailed upon by any regard for a third Power to enter upon an armistice or conclude a peace except upon an honorable and durable basis.* What we have gained is not alone battles and kingdoms. A much more valuable acquisition is it that we have strengthened our own conviction of our power, and demonstrated to Europe that we are competent to carry out what we determine to do. As to the nature and extent of our objects, we have not hid them behind a cloud. They are our goal, because there is no other alternative.

Prussian Camp and Field Hospitals—Excellent Arrangements for the Care of the Sick and Wounded.

Correspondence of the London Times.

BERLIN, Sunday, July 15, 1866.

This war is in every respect distinguished by more humane practices than, perhaps, have been observed on any previous occasion of the kind. Throughout, the greatest possible regard has been paid to private property, and the contributions exacted have never exceeded—nay, in no instance have ever reached—the amount of provisions required for the troops. The two principal belligerents have likewise renounced the right, formerly claimed by States at war with each other, of seizing private property at sea; and although Prussia has lately intimated her intention of levying duty upon merchandise imported from Southern Germany, she evidently hesitates to wrench the time-honored ties of the Zollverein, and as yet has taken no steps to carry out her threat. But the most satisfactory feature to the philanthropist is the considerate care for the sick and wounded displayed in the Prussian hospitals. As far as the horrible work of killing and maiming can be atoned for by brotherly aid to the victims, the arrangements around us show that though war is not yet obsolete in this civilized century of ours, the duty of healing the wounds inflicted is at length fully recognized. The Prussian medical service seems to have proved equal to the most trying exigencies of a campaign which will be ever remarkable for the rapid succession of its battles. Under the Prussian sanitary system the moment the fight has ceased on the spot where they fell the wounded are rescued by the "sick-bearers," who scour the battle fields, carrying stretchers, and performing the dangerous duties of their office according to certain rules, strictly enforced by the military organization of the corps. In a convenient place, a little to the rear, but still within cannon range, the wounds are slightly dressed by a senior surgeon, attended by junior assistants. Thence the sufferers are conveyed in carriages, built on purpose, and combining every desirable accommodation, to a *Leichtes Feld-Lazareth*, temporarily established in some neighboring village. There the most necessary operations are performed, and the dressings renewed, after which all the patients capable of being transported are at once removed either to a *Schweres Feld-Lazareth* in some populous town in the vicinity, or, if they can bear the journey, to a hospital in Prussia. Convinced that the greater the number of patients crowded together the worse the accommodation and attendance, the Prussian authorities have adopted the effective expedient of opening a large number of hospitals in every part of the country, among which the transportable sick are distributed. Thanks to the facilities offered by railway communication, they have been enabled to transmit very many sufferers even to remote provinces, and it is by no means rare to find a man who received a ball in Bohemia having his wound tended at Dantzic or some other place on the far away Baltic. All over Silesia, Brandenburg, Posen, Pomerania and Prussian Saxony, these branch hospitals have been recently opened, and, it is consolatory to think, afford every comfort and attention to the poor inmates that can alleviate their melancholy fate. The best conducted are perhaps those numerous infirmaries arranged and totally supported by private individuals, capable of holding between 20 and 200 beds. Of physicians there is no lack in this scientific country. The senior surgeons are salaried by the Government, and many of them hold permanent appointments in the army; while nearly all the juniors are young men fresh from the Universities, who, to their own advantage as well as to that of the Crown, are made free of military duty in the army in consideration of their surgical services. This system of employing the different trades and professions for the benefit of the troops is an interesting peculiarity of the Prussian system, and a natural consequence of the law subjecting all classes alike to conscription. All the coats and boots worn by the Prussian rank and file are made by men levied for soldiers, and fighting with the rest, unless left behind to coöperate with needle and awl. Of late this method has been carried to such an extent that the students of divinity, who are legally liable to conscription equally with the members of less pacific vocations, though actually never called out, have been requested to enter the army as "sick-bearers," and render themselves useful in picking up the wounded.

An overwhelming majority of Austrians is noticeable in the hospitals of the Prussians, consequent upon the latter remaining masters of the various battle-fields. In their praiseworthy endeavors to provide all necessaries for the hospitals, the Government are zealously assisted by the public. Large contributions of money, as well as of every imaginable article of food and clothing required, are continually flowing in to the numerous Committees established in the capital as well as the provinces. From the variety and profusion of the gifts supplied by the benevolent, the central depot at Berlin is a perfect industrial exhibition for the noblest of objects. Imagine thousands of shirts heaped up by the side of hams, jellies and bandages of all sizes and dimensions. Mountains of lint may be seen in strange, but, alas, too appropriate, juxtaposition with casks of Cape wine and other restoratives, while stockings and ice, Bibles and combs, plates and tumblers, slippers and novels are some other of the multifarious ingredients of this incongruous hospital fair. The depot is superintended by the most aristocratic ladies in Berlin, who carefully sort the goods pouring in, and daily send off chests full of the various articles to the places where they are most wanted. Reckoning the cash and the different commodities together, the volunteer contributions are estimated at £4,000 a day.

An especial good office has been rendered the sick by the Crown Princess suggesting a new kind of pillow to lay wounded limbs upon. Very small bits of paper, torn so as to offer uneven sides, are put into a linen case, and this again into a covering of thin leather. This simple and inexpensive invention, which is said to be cooler than an ordinary pillow, has employed thousands of little hands in schools and families, enormous patience being required to tear up enough of the tiny shreds to make one cushion.

The Spirit that Animates the Prussian Soldiers.

From the Weser Zeitung.

The object of the Prussians is to consolidate the nation, not to anger the Austrians. In Berlin the reconstruction of Fatherland occupies all hearts; at Vienna their whole talk is of military honor, of the chances of vindicating their reputation and compelling their enemy to lick the dust. Innumerable are the asseverations in the Austrian Press that the bravery of the Imperial army was all that could be wished. Who gainsays this? The Austrian troops are known for standing their ground, and their fame for gallantry would not be impaired by a hundred defeats like that of Koniggratz. But it is not mere animal courage that will decide the battles of the nineteenth century; nor is the success of the Prussians exclusively attributable to the superiority of the needle-gun over the ordinary rifle. No doubt the breech-loader is the most important invention of the kind since the days of BERTHOLD SCHWARTZ; but if arms and mere military advantages could have decided the day, Austria might have confidently relied upon her excellent artillery, the horsemanship of her Hussars, the experience of her Generals and troops, the timely concentration of her forces, and the invaluable privilege of choosing her own battle-ground. But it was not the needle-gun which made the Prussians triumphant. The Prussians carried the day even where they could not bring this weapon into operation. The bayonets of their infantry and the sabres of their horse overcame the Austrians as effectually as the rapidity of their fire. Whoever fancies that personal valor or the needle-gun determined the issue is ignorant of the secret of this war. What really turned the scale against the Austrians was the moral energy with which the Prussian army is instinct. However the world may be astonished at the Prussian achievements on the battle-field, our admiration is awarded to the manly resolution which made them endure the fatigue of those interminable marches that prepared and partly insured victory. The basis of their operations was of enormous extent, yet every regiment arrived at the right moment at its appointed place. From thousands of soldiers' letters dispatched home the future historian will have to calculate the fearful amount of exertion undergone, privations suffered, and lives sacrificed in these preliminaries of the campaign. Marches of from twelve to fifteen hours a day for weeks, marches under a burning sun, or through torrents of rain—a liquid which, contrary to the opinion of BENEDEK, expressed in his famous telegram from Koniggratz, wets Prussians as much as Austrians; marches through hill and dale; marches through passes and rivers, marches with little bread and no water in a starving country—these are the deeds which make up heroes, though they may never be celebrated in song or tale. Each man knew that victory depended on his reaching his allotted place at the hour prescribed and he managed to get where his presence was required. Austrian valor shines in the thick of the fight, but nowhere else. The Prussian will toil and labor for the good of his country, where no meed of praise is to be earned. He was aware that the question at issue was whether he was to remain the citizen of his own country or to become the helot of a foreign race. By far the greater part of the Prussian soldiers are civilians who had entered the Prussian ranks but a few days before mustering in front of the enemy; but it was this very [illegible] that told so signally in their favor. The victory of Koniggratz was a victory won by respectable, [illegible] citizens, who, if need be, can fight as well as anybody else, over mere military prowess.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

The Prince of Wales Visits the Miantonomah.

The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh went to Sheerness on the 14th inst. to inspect the *Miantonomah*, which had been lying in Sheerness harbor the past week. The Princes, accompanied by Admiral Sir BALDWIN W. WALKER, embarked under royal salutes from the ships and battery. On arriving on board the *Miantonomah* the visitors were received by Mr. ADAMS and the members of the American Legation; Capts. BEAUMONT and MURRAY, and all the officers of the ship. A guard of honor was drawn up on deck, the royal standard hoisted, and the *Augusta* fired a royal salute. After a close examination of the ship, the visitors were entertained to luncheon on board, after which the usual loyal and national toasts were drunk. Previously to leaving the ship the Prince expressed the great pleasure the visit had afforded them, and their appreciation of the courtesy with which they had been received.

The *Miantonomah* and *Augusta* were expected to leave Sheerness on the 18th for Denmark and Russia, but it was considered probable they would again visit England before returning to the United States.

The Miantonomah among Britain's Wooden Walls—A Portentous Spectacle—John Bull Feeling Very Uncomfortable.

From the London Times, July 17.

The royal visitors at Sheerness on Saturday, as well as the numerous pleasure parties flocking thither on the same errand, saw a very extraordinary, and—we wish we could not feel it—a *portentous spectacle*. They saw a fabric something between a ship and a diving bell—the Romans would have called it a tortoise—almost invisible, *but what there was of it utterly at once invulnerable and irresistible*, that had crossed the Atlantic safely, and was anchored in our waters, with the intention of visiting Russia. Round this fearful invention were moored scores of big ships, not all utter antiquities, but modern, for there were among them steamships, generally screws, and therefore none of them more than 20 years old. These ships form a considerable portion of the navy of this great maritime Power, and there was not one of them *that the foreigner could not have sent to the bottom in five minutes had his errand not been peaceful. There was not one of these big ships that could have avenged the loss of its companion, or saved itself from immediately sharing its fate. In fact, the wolf was in the fold, and the whole flock was at its mercy.* No human accountant will ever ascertain the cost of all these ships, of all sorts and sizes that were once launched on the deep with a glorious career of destruction before them, and that are now laid up, many of them at their last anchorage, and painted that dirty yellow which is universally adopted to mark treachery, failure, and crime. But to an enormous original expense, and to further cost in alterations and repairs, is still added the cost necessary to retard the sure process of decay, and to save these poor ne'er do-wells from settling down at their moorings or blocking up the difficult channel. The authorized list of the steamships and vessels of the Royal Navy, and of sailing ships in commission, mounts up to the important figure of 735. What the list includes, and what it does not include, we would rather not say hastily, for it is impossible to approach the royal harbors without seeing whole lines of unwieldly vessels that can hardly be included in any useful enumeration. But whatever sentiments of veneration or regret may be roused at the sight of an old three-decker that has merely swung with the tide for thirty years, it is still sadder to roll through a long list of ships of a tonnage and weight of metal unknown to our fathers, with first-rate machinery, many with accomplished officers and brave crews, which are all superseded by the last invention, and can only come under fire to be either sunk or burnt.

The present is the time for a naval review of a much more modest and useful character than either of the spectacles we saw before and after the Russian war. We have a new naval administration, and it consists of men who have expressed their opinions freely on that side of the House which is most favorable to criticism. One of them, indeed, only last week improved the disastrous collision in the Channel with laudable promptitude, and without sparing the feelings of his predecessors. That Administration may itself handle the broom that sweeps clean, but there are those who think no administration proper to be intrusted with a work of inquiry, and who would rather see a commission for the purpose. If, as is alleged, our Government by parties and frequent change of Ministers is not favorable to a continuous and consistent policy, it should at least give us the compensation of new and unbiased opinions. When a private establishment remains long in the same hands, and there happens to be no stint of money, accumulation becomes the law of every department. The place is burdened and filled with useless servants, useless horses and carriages, useless furniture, useless books, and all sorts of persons and things that it would be a charity to pension, to sell, or to destroy, as the case may happen to be. Of course the old folks will never see this, and it is not till a new occupant has brought the common standard of the outer world to bear on the place that any change can be tolerated. Now, it is quite clear, and cannot be disputed, that every item in the list before us, from the *Victoria*, now in the Mediterranean, with her 102 guns, her 4,127 tons, and her 1,000-horse power,—nay, from the armor-plated *Warrior*, with 32 bigger guns, 6,109 tonnage, and 1,250-horse power, down to the fleet of screw steam gunboats, has suffered a certain depreciation by the fact of the *Miantonomah*, and the forthcoming fleet of monitors of which she is the precursor. The value of any weapon and any engine of war depends upon the existing state of the art of war, and the existing means at the service of the foe. Just as the artillery of the Normans was rendered ineffective by that of the Plantagenets, and just as the muzzle-loader has been reduced to a mere fraction of its value by the invention of breech-loaders, the ships which twenty years ago were said to make England impregnable, and to console us for the want of unlimited armies, are now found to be useless against a ship that hardly shows itself above the water, and that can discharge with perfect steadiness and accuracy a projectile which even our best armor-plating is not quite proof against. But if even our best and latest ships have now to consider how they may fare in the hands of this new antagonist, what hope is there for the swarms of obsolete curiosities now encumbering our anchorages?

It is almost oppressive to think of the immense *amount of resistance that will inevitably be roused by any attempt to bring our navy up to the mark of the day.* In the first place there is the immense amount of costly property to be sacrificed, pulled to pieces for the materials, or sold for an "old song." Anybody who has seen an old ship broken up will be ready to shed tears at the thought of such solid constructions and such excellent material being thrown away. The worship of work and of material is natural to all of us, but man is a still finer piece of workmanship and a still more costly material, and we cannot afford to pile sailors in tall ships where they are as devoted to destruction as the captives said to be crammed into huge figures of wickerwork by our British forefathers and burnt in honor of their gods. If it is hardly reasonable to expect that anybody who has had a share in the creation of one of our magnificent three-deckers should ever consent to its destruction, or even its disuse, it is fortunate that the stern sentence may have to be pronounced by others. This obstruction may be got over. Another remains, which we confess gives us greater anxiety. The officers of Her Majesty's naval service are a very gallant body of men, and they are prepared to brave the foe and the fury of the elements; *but they will not easily be persuaded to live below the water line and to be supplied with air by a steam engine.* It is said that these vessels are much more comfortable and agreeable than could be anticipated, that there is no feeling of insecurity, and that the temperature is well kept down; but when we see the obstinate unpopularity of our iron-clads, we can scarcely hope to see the day when the flagship of the Mediterranean fleet will only rise 38 inches out of the water. *We wait for war to convert old sailors to such a novelty as this.* But how many ships and how many noble crews that no money can replace may be sent to the bottom before Admirals can be brought to reason! It is the public, not the service, that will lead the way; and now, if ever, is the time to inquire into the changes of the art of naval warfare, naval gunnery, and naval construction, as they affect the ships and vessels now composing Her Majesty's Navy.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds on the 19th improved ¼ ⅛ cent. owing to the peace and harvest prospects. The discount demand was quiet.

A deputation from the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer in reference to the Bank Act and the great damage inflicted on trade by the high rate of interest.

Mr. DISRAELI stated that the Government would not oppose a Special Committee of Inquiry on the subject.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, July 19.

COTTON.—The Cotton market opened dull, became firmer, with an advance of ⅛d., and closed flat. The sales of four days have been 28,000 bales, of which 10,000 were to speculators and exporters. Middling Uplands, 13⅛d.

STATE OF TRADE.—The Manchester market is flat, and prices tend downward.

BREADSTUFFS are inactive. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report: Flour inactive and less firm. Wheat inactive, and quotations barely maintained. Corn still declining; and prices 6d. lower. Mixed, 27s. 3d.@27s. 6d.

PROVISIONS inactive. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report: Pork inactive and quotations barely maintained. Bacon irregular and still declining. Lard dull and nominal. Tallow inactive.

PRODUCE.—Ashes—small sales of Pots at 32s. Sugar firm. Coffee quiet. Rice quiet and steady. Linseed Oil very dull. Rosin inactive. Petroleum flat at 1s. 10d. for refined.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS inactive and easier. Sugar firm. Coffee firmer. Tea quiet but steady. Rice steady. Tallow steady.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 20.

COTTON.—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week at 71,000 bales, including 5,890 to speculators and 28,000 to exporters. The market opened irregular, closing after some fluctuations at a decline of ⅛d., principally on the middling qualities. The authorized quotations are:

Fair Orleans	15d.	Middling Orleans	14⅛d.
Fair Mobile	15¼d.	Middling Mobile	14d.
Fair Uplands	15d.	Middling Uplands	13⅞d.

The sales to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales, including 4,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing steady. The stock in port is estimated at 878,000 bales, of which 388,000 are American.

BREADSTUFFS are very dull. CORN easier.

PROVISIONS dull.

LONDON, Friday, July 20—P. M.

Consols for money 88¼c.@88½c.
United States five-twenties 69⅞c.@70¼c.
Illinois Central shares 77c.@77⅛c.
Erie shares 42c.@42½c.

Hon. W. D. KELLEY in a letter to J. M. WILLIS GEIST, of the Lancaster (Penn.) *Express*, declines being a candidate for the United States Senate, and declares himself favorable to the election of THADDEUS STEVENS, to that position.

PICTURES OF PORTUGAL.

OUR LISBON CORRESPONDENCE.

Visit to Cintra and Mafra—Pena Castle—Cork Convent—Montserrat—Royal Palace of Cintra—Don Sebastian's Last Audience Room—Magpie Chamber—Don Alphonso's Prison-Chamber Sala dos Cernes.

LISBON, Saturday, July 7, 1866.

I have just returned from a visit, made with a pleasant party of friends, to Cintra and Mafra—two of the most interesting points in Portugal. We started from Lisbon at 6 in the morning in an open carriage, whirled through the streets of the city, past the barriers, and out into the suburbs. The road—a good macadamised one—was in excellent condition, so that the ride was very pleasant. The principal roads are so frequently walled up at the sides with high stone walls, covered with stucco, and over which you cannot see, that it is difficult to tell where the country commences, and where the city ends. When well out from the city the arches of the aqueduct are seen spanning the numerous valleys between the hills, (for the surface of the country is very irregular.) They are of a dull whitish color, and form a fine contrast to the green fields around. On the way out we passed the palace and gardens of Queluz, where the King occasionally resorts for amusement. Beyond this is the quaint town of Bem-Sea, with an old weather-stained church. All along the road to Cintra, fifteen miles, are clusters of buildings, little hamlets, &c., so that we were rarely out of sight of buildings of some kind. Along the roadside at various places stone crosses are erected of different sizes, and the popular tradition is that they are erected on the spots where murders have been committed; but as the Doctor and myself both remarked, the murderer and the murdered seem always to have judiciously selected the most picturesque and effective spots whereon to perform with reference to the future effectiveness of the cross when erected. As we approached Cintra the foliage became more luxuriant, and part of the time the road was completely arched over by the interlocking boughs of large and ancient elms, and the walls on each side were green with the growth of ancient mosses and plants resembling air plants, which seemed to flourish in the shady moisture and dampness of their position. We soon emerged from these bowers, and had our first view of crags and peaks of Cintra, perched on the topmost of which was the picturesque Peña Castle, partly veiled in the mist and clouds which hung around the mountain chain. The town is scatteringly built, on the sides and base of the highest peak of a rocky chain that rises abruptly and runs to the seacoast. The highest point is about 2,000 feet above the sea. The town is composed principally of the "Quintas" or summer residences of the wealthy Lisbonese. There are several old castles that have been the favorite resort of the Portuguese Kings for many centuries—and a number of hotels that are small ancient and very inconvenient. We reached Mrs. LAURENCE's Hotel at 9 A. M., she is an English woman and the *beau ideal* of one of the portly old English hostesses we read about. We had breakfast immediately and lost no time in setting out on our explorations; mounted on three little donkeys we first went up the steep and rugged zig-zags that lead up the mountains toward the Peña Castle, and when the steepest parts were reached we left the donkeys and proceeded on foot. This Castle was formerly an old Moorish Castle, and adjoining it there was a convent built after the Moorish period. These have been consolidated and restored by Don FERNANDO, the late Regent—and the effect of the whole is picturesque in the extreme—passing up through a labyrinth of winding walks, &c., we reached the entrance and passed the drawbridge, and through a covered and winding passage emerged in an irregular court yard from which we could ascend to the principal entrance. From this we were shown into the chapel and sacristy at one side. The interior was very antiquated, and several tombs of nobility were seen. The altar decorations were of alabaster, and very elaborate, contrasting well with the black and colored marbles. On a little pedestal at one side of the chapel there was a most beautiful little specimen of coral and gold work, and was meant for a sort of shrine—about two feet in circumference, and covered by a glass case. The central statuette was cut apparently from a solid piece of red coral, and the flat surface of the gold plating was cut into figures and scrolls, through which protruded little pieces of red coral, cut to fit them.

The chapel was very ancient and quaint in its internal appearance. From this we went through several passages to the dining-hall, which was octagonal, with a circular table; then on to a large saloon, where there was at one end a piano and other handsome modern furniture, and at the other end a billiard-table, statuary, &c. From this we went through suites of apartments with modern furniture in them, that are used by Don FERNANDO and the present King now when they visit Cintra in the Summer.

There are no good pictures in the gallery, and the only interesting one was the "Death of Camoens." From this we ascended to the dome or the highest tower, which is capped with a little temple-of-liberty-shaped structure, from which I delivered a spread-eagle oration for the benefit of all Portugal, and which Mr. G—— and the Doctor cheered heartily. The view from this elevated point was very fine. We could see Lisbon, the sea, and all around the country as far as the eye could reach, and down beneath us was the town of Cintra, with its villas. Then we descended and examined some of the details of the original Moorish part of the structure, always so quaint and attractive; then to the gardens, through which we wandered, visited the conservatory, which was quite small, and then remounted our donkeys and started down our rocky path to see the rest of the sights.

CORK CONVENT.

From the Peña Castle we descended the breakneck paths, and giving our donkeys the reins, they picked their way where no path was visible—now wading in the bed of a mountain torrent, now clambering over broken masses of boulders in a way, that was quite surprising, and which troubled us somewhat to keep our seats; in fact, I slipped off my little donkey twice, and the Doctor was near coming to grief several times—but it was all fun to us. Well, after an hour's rough riding, we came to a sort of natural court-yard, among the irregular masses of rock, and were told that this was the Cork Convent, as it is called, being the remains of an old Capuchin monastery, founded by JOAO DE CASTRO, and the place where St. Honorius died. We ascended by some steps that did not show externally to a raised plateau, and passed under a rude archway formed by enormous boulders leaning together, and found ourselves in a shady retreat, where stone benches were cut in the rock around broad flat stones for tables; they were crumbling with age and slimy with moisture and damp moss. At the other end was a rude chapel open on one side, having in it a rude altar of masonry, with a niche containing a hideous-looking attempt at a Madonna. Here we halted, and our attendants bawled lustily for the presiding genius, who presently appeared through a small door. He was a fitting occupant for such a den, being an aged cripple, whose limbs crossed and over-lapped each other, and who had the most grizzled and hideous face imaginable. He mumbled to himself, tottered across the chapel, and unlocked a cork door into another chapel of more pretensions, although it was merely a chamber hewn in the rock, lined with cork, and full of discolored images of saints. We had all taken off our caps on entering; but as it was damp and cold, I put my cap on again, not thinking it much of a chapel after all, but the old Cerberus immediately told me to take my cap off again, which I smilingly did, and then he gave such an unearthly, demoniacal laugh, as to startle the rest of the party. He then led us across the open chapel to the door by which he had entered, which opened into a dark, damp passage, containing effigies of the old friars who had flourished here in times gone by. This wound around and branched off in various directions, and had, opening off from it, the little miserable cells, five feet square, in which the monks lived. The doors were very low and narrow, just large enough for a thin man to crawl through; the cells were lined with cork as were all the apartments, to absorb the moisture, which was very great. The refectory was a dark subterranean hole, with a long block of stone for a table, and the settee was made of a log split in half against the wall of rock; down beneath this was a subterranean chapel hewn out of the solid rock, and having only one little aperture for the admission of light from above. This had an altar made of colored marbles, with some tolerable mosaic work, and a memorial tablet to JOAO DE CASTRO, was let into the wall. From this we crossed another court, almost a natural one, and having the remains of a fountain in the centre, to the kitchen, which was a rude oven of masonry; beyond this, up among the rocks, was a little chapel containing a life-size image of Christ—daubed

profusely with red paint, in imitation of blood; still further up among the rocks in an almost inaccessible place, from which a fine view of the surrounding country could be had, was the hole under a mass of boulders, where St. Honorius lived and died, and was buried; his only merit was, I believe, that he succeeded in living a more austere and miserable life than anybody else, and for this he was canonized. The whole establishment in its best days was as miserable and uncomfortable a place as could be well contrived—and is the first specimen I have seen of a monastery, where the mortification of the flesh seems to have been reduced to daily practice. These people lived worse than beasts. In all the other monasteries and convents we have found comfortable and elaborate refectories, unlimited kitchen accommodations, and all the evidences of the comfortable, jolly life that we read of as being enjoyed by the monks of the olden time; but here they must have been very miserable at best. Below the monastery part was a small garden, having in it a sacred spring, the water from which we found very refreshing; and having sated our thirst we betook ourselves to the place where we dismounted; but what was our astonishment to find our donkeys gone, and the fragments of their bridles still hanging from the iron rings let into the stone where we had tied them; the poor donkey-teer was overwhelmed with despair, and with his inability to do justice to the subject in Portuguese profanity, but upon our exhortation, he started off with heroic determination expressed in his countenance and a very sharp stick in his hand. We were soon cheered by the sight of his return, leading the recreant donkeys, looking as demure as if they didn't know who broke the bridles and other gear. It was very amusing to see him assail them in the most reproachful tone and manner, with loud and impassioned epithets, every time they moved even so much as one of their ears or tail, and ever and anon, as he looked over the wreck of the head gear, in his distress he would renew his reproaches in such a manner as should have brought a blush to the cheek of any honorable donkey. I fear the damages would have been beyond his ability to repair, even with all his donkey experience, had it not been for the nautical fingers that assisted with jack-knife and twine to knot and splice the damaged gear. We were soon on our way rejoicing, and engaged in climbing, of a still more troublesome nature than before, for the ascents and descents were in gulley worn in the surface of a decomposing stone that crumbled away under the feet of our animals, so that they would slide along sometimes against their will.

MONTSERRAT.

We rode in this way for an hour or so, when we reached the main road, where we could gallop as fast as we pleased, and soon came to Montserrat, a modern villa, owned by an Englishman who resides here during the Winter. It is built on the site of a famous old castle of the same name. We sent in our cards and received permission to explore the premises. The grounds are very fine, being quite irregular and exceedingly picturesque, broken into rocky crags, glens, &c., with a very lively mountain torrent pouring down through the centre of them.

There were many palms, and other tropical trees and plants, and in appropriate positions were beds of flowers—geraniums seemed to grow wild in this part of the country, and attain great size and luxuriance; they are seen growing along the roadside, in large hedges frequently, and in gardens where they are cultivated, become very large shrubs; several other flowers that are small in America, grow with great luxuriance here, though the different varieties do not seem to be as numerous or as good. The fields along the roadside are thickly studded with wild flowers of every possible hue, presenting a beautiful appearance, and in the fields of grain the peasantry were busy pulling poppies from among the wheat, where they seemed to grow in great abundance. The Portuguese are much behindhand in husbandry, as in all things else. Their plows are made apparently after the model of the old Roman plows, and their hoes are the shape and size of a carpenter's edze; the culture everywhere seemed to be of the most primitive nature and much behind the thriftiness and care displayed in Northern Italy, where the care and labor bestowed on a given surface of soil is greater than any place that has come under my observation.

The vegetables and fruit raised in Portugal are very good, and the strawberries are now plenty. They grow to a very large size—quite as large, if not larger, than any I ever saw in American markets. Almost white in color, and not as rich in flavor, they are retailed in market by the "dozen" for about one-half cent a piece. Oranges are very abundant, and cost about one cent each. Lemons grow in great luxuriance, and attain an enormous size, larger than any two or three put together that I ever saw at home, but they are a very thick-skinned variety.

ROYAL PALACE OF CINTRA.

After exploring the Montserrat place, we mounted again and galloped back to the hotel, from whence we proceeded on foot to the Royal Palace of Cintra. The present building was rebuilt after the earthquake of 1755, but retains many traces of the old Moorish palace, for it has been a favorite place of residence for Moorish and Portuguese kings for many centuries. It is an irregular and massive pile of no particular order of architecture. We entered the courtyard, and found the major-domo, who proceeded at once to the sala des cygnets, the principal hall of the castle, having the panels of the lofty ceiling each filled with a large frescoed royal white swan. At each end were large fireplaces, with huge andirons curiously wrought, over six feet high. The furniture was of an antique pattern. From this we went into the small council chamber, with tile benches around the sides, and a tile throne chair, where Don Sebastian held his last audience before his fatal expedition. The sitting facilities were about as uncomfortable as could be well imagined; a corridor led from this to the Sala d s Pegas, or Magpie Chamber. Don Joze, the founder of the castle, was detected by his irate Queen engaged under very suspicious circumstances with one of her prettiest maids of honor in this apartment, and upon her upbraiding him he replied, with laconic dignity, "*Por bem*"—"For good alone"—and as it became a piece of court scandal he had the ceiling frescoed with a magpie in each panel, holding a rose in one claw and scroll, with the motto, "*Por bem*," in their beaks. This apartment is now used as the dining-hall, and adjoining it is a room with glass cases around the walls, containing crockery, glassware, &c. Thence winding through corridors and stairways we come to a small room about twenty feet square, where Don Alfonso was confined for eight years; the Moorish tile floor is worn away along one side, where he used to pace back and forth like a caged beast. At the end of the corridor was a little grated window opening into the chapel, where he died in an apoplectic fit while hearing mass. The chapel was of good size, but quite plain. In all the royal chapels there are box-like galleries, where the royal family and court could attend mass without being seen by the vulgar throng, who knelt anywhere on the pavement. We then went to the Sala dos Cervas, which was founded by Don Manuel, as the authentic registry of the aristocratic families of the kingdom. There are seventy frescoed panels, each having a stag with a shield on his breast, with the family arms and scarf fluttering from his antlers, with the name thereon; it is only those whose names are borne in these panels that can be considered as of the genuine Portuguese aristocracy. There is a billiard table in the hall now, and comparatively modern furniture. Again we resumed our walk through endless corridors up stairs and down stairs, from which opened apartments of all sizes and descriptions to a little open court, on one side of which was built a bath chamber, lined with porcelain tiles, when the water was turned on it squirted from innumerable small holes all around the walls, so as to form an immense shower-bath, and at the same time a fountain in the centre of the court threw water all around like a huge watering-pot, so that the unwary visitor was liable to a ducking before he knew it. Near this was the great kitchen. It was about 30 by 60 feet, and the roof was composed of the interior of two enormous chimneys, that rose like inverted funnels to a great height; in fact they are the most conspicuous features of the building, and can be seen for a long distance in approaching the place. We shouted and sang under these cavernous chimneys, and the reverberation was very loud and distinct. The cooking arrangements were merely brick platforms built around the sides to put the pots upon and build the fires under—the smoke finding its way out and up the common chimney the best way it could. After having explored to our heart's content, we started back for the hotel, passing the provincial jail, where the prisoners were clustering at the grated windows. The sharp-edged bars were wrapped around with cloth, so that their heads could be more comfortably stuck through, as the apertures were barely large enough; and the upper windows had a basket with a string which they could lower down outside. The wife of one of the prisoners was sitting down by a window, sewing and conversing with her husband through the grating.

VOYAGEUR.

THE MINES OF NOVA SCOTIA.

THE MINES OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Statistical Review of Gold Mines for 1862-1865.

PART I.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, July 10, 1866.

Although the Committee on Foreign Affairs at Washington may report adversely on Mr. BANKS' motion to admit British North America into the Union, or the Provincials for a while coyly decline that honor, if conceded, a few more particulars relative to the mineral resources of Nova Scotia will still have a commercial significance, perhaps even induce the United States to allow themselves to be legislated into the proposed Colonial Confederacy, as suggested the other day by one of the shiney lights of New-Brunswick.

GOLD NOT A NEW DISCOVERY.

The existence of gold in this Province must have been known to the early Acadian settlers, at least the names of Bras d'Or, Cap d'Or and Ville d'Or, given two centuries ago, and retained to the present day, are strong presumptive evidences thereof. As the French colonists looked upon the English as usurpers, it is not likely that they enlightened them regarding the auriferous resources of the soil; and thus, when Nova Scotia became wholly British, the gold secret died with its name of Acadia. Considering the quantity of metaphoric rock scattered through the country, it is rather strange that geologists failed to rediscover traces of the precious metal before 1860, and then it appeared more by accident than intention. The occurrence is thus described by Mr. CREELMAN, the first appointed gold commissioner, in his report for 1862: "A Mr. JOHN PULSIVER, having heard of the gold-bearing quartz of California, was induced to search for the same substance among the rocks on the northeast branch of the Tangier River, at a spot about twelves mile north of the harbor of the same name. Accompanied by some Indian guides, Mr. PULSIVER at last found specimens of the metal he was in search of in a brook, crossing what are now called the Mooseland Diggings. This was in the Summer of 1860, and, the affair becoming known, persons from all parts of the Province flocked to the neighborhood and began prospecting, but soon left because they did not find gold in remunerative quantities. A Mr. MASON, fisherman and landowner, residing near the head of Tangier harbor, also found gold on his own property in October of the same year, bu', the ground being frozen, prospecting was deferred until the following Spring."

These discoveries led to further researches, and the finding of a band of quartz, more or less gold-rich, extending along the whole of the Atlantic coast of the province, a distance of some 300 miles. This announcement, however, produced but little excitement; the public mind being then too absorbed with the impending war in the United States. The discoveries did not even induce the Imperial or local Government to institute a geological survey, an omission which savors of neglect to a province now more than a century and a half under British dominion. The only opportunity, then, which non-residents have of judging of the *reality* of the mines and their progressive yield, is to consult the quarterly statements published officially in the *Royal Gazette*, or the annual reports of the Department of Mines; but as these are not always procurable, and are scattered over too wide a range to be immediately serviceable, a digest of them is here submitted, with a brief description of the principal districts and a few peculiar local characteristics, which will answer the purpose of further comment, and provide the readers of the NEW-YORK TIMES with an authentic and, it is hoped, useful reference.

THE COST OF A LEASE

of a number one area on Government land is only $2 nominal rent, but the lessee has to perform 100 days' labor and pay three per cent. royalty—at the rate of $18 50 per ounce for all gold found or obtained upon it. If, however, he can prove to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Mines that the area is not held for speculation only, and that it was inconvenient to perform the statutory labor required, the payment of $2 again at the end of the year renews the tenancy; otherwise, it is liable to forfeiture. Discoverers of a lead three miles distant from any known lead are entitled to a claim or area free of rent, royalty or other exactions.

The number one claim originally consisted of 1,000 square feet (20x50,) but at present the smallest area is 150 feet across and 250 feet along the supposed lead, or thirty-seven and a half times larger, while the rent of the former was $20 per annum, payable in advance. There are now four sizes, No. 2 being double, No. 3 treble, and No. 4 quadruple the extent of the single or No. 1 area; the rent, of course, increasing proportionately with each.

GUARANTEES FOR CORRECT RESULTS

are afforded by the system of checks on the different parties making the returns. The mining lessee has to furnish the local Deputy Commissioner with a sworn statement of the number of hands employed during the month, and the quantities of quartz crushed and raised, and of gold obtained, and the mill owner, who is under heavy bonds, has to swear to the amount of quartz crushed and its maximum and gross yield. Thus there cannot be any exaggeration of the yield of gold, but rather the reverse, for where mistakes occur they are naturally to the prejudice of the Government, and indirectly to the reputation of the mines. For instance, it is said that at least twenty per cent. might be added to the aggregate gold yield for what is picked out of the rock from good specimens by hand before being sent to the crusher; and twenty per cent. deducted from the amount of labor, which is not always conscientiously performed—the number of days, perhaps, being correct, but the work is done by boys or by men whose task in no way represents what was intended by the statute. These differences would raise the mean per ton to 1 oz., 5 dwts., 18 grs., and per man to 1 dwt., 19 grs. The object of such evasions is to save paying royalty or the fee for the renewal of the lease.

THE QUARTZ

found in this Province is of every conceivable variety, both as regards color and consistency. One sort is highly crystalized and almost transparent, another is pure white and semi-opaque, another streaked like gray marble, and still another blue, hard and slatey. The description which has undergone the most crystalization generally contains the purest gold, having all the appearance of just coming from the refiner's crucible. The semi-opaque quality shows the gold in irregular veins or nodes, while the blue is thoroughly impregnated with metal, but in such microscopic quantities as to be indiscernible to any but a practiced eye until the surface of the stone is wetted, and then the inexperienced beholder would question whether those minute glittering specks could ever by any process, except conjuring, be converted into ingots. The practice of roasting the quartz in a kiln, or simply by placing it in a hole dug for the purpose, and then covering it up with logs, which are set fire to, is now very prevalent. By this process the sulphur is driven off, the ore becomes more friable, and better adapted for passing through the amalgamator. From averages made for the period to which this review refers, the daily quantity of quartz raised per man is as follows:

District.	Pounds.	District.	Pounds.
Wine Harbor	274.4	Isaac's Harbor	65.8
Waverly	229.8	Tangier	50.3
Sherbrooke	173.8	Unclassified	42.1
Oldham	126.9	Montagu	41.1
Renfrew	110.9	The Ovens	39.6
Lawrencetown	95.1	Mean, for Province	156.5

The maximum daily average for one year was four hundred and sixty-two pounds at Wine Harbor, in 1865, the reason being that the quartz there runs in much thicker veins than in other mining districts, but it is not softer or more easily quarried, as one unacquainted with the true cause would suppose.

THE MINERS

best adapted, or, at least, preferred for quartz mining are unskilled laborers. Professional miners from Cornwall were introduced two years ago, but they could not be relied upon, and were found too dictatorial. The average pay to adults is one dollar per day of ten hours. Tasks are rarely allotted, the manager being able to tell whether a man does his fair share of work or not. Some proprietors have shanties built on purpose for their hands; but wherever a new mining district is opened there is no lack of accommodation, as speculative settlers always follow. The cost of board and lodging per adult is from two and a half to three dollars per week, the fare being of the homeliest description. The mean daily number of hands for the four-yearly period employed in each district rates in the following order:

Number.	District.	Number.	District.
224.9	Waverley	63.0	Isaac's Harbor
87.8	Sherbrooke	47.1	Renfrew
84.9	Tangier	12.2	The Ovens.
73.0	Wine Harbor	7.9	Unclassified
69.3	Oldham	5.0	Lawrencetown
66.9	Montagu		

Which gives an average of 717.4 (seven hundred and seventeen four-tenths) for the whole Province.

THE MILLS

in operation are now mostly driven by steam, and are of two kinds—one crushing by a stamping, the other by a grinding process. They are kept going night and day through the week, the fires being only raked out on Sundays. The quantity of ore crushed in twenty-four hours varies, according to the resistance of the ore or the power of the engines, from one to eight tons, while the water-mills only crush from three to eight hundredweight.

The pulverized quartz sinks into a receptacle charged with quicksilver, which quickly absorbs whatever gold it contains. The mud is then drawn off by repeated washings, and the mercury afterward evaporated from the remaining amalgam by intense heat. There is no doubt that improvements in the amalgamating process might yet be introduced; for the tailings—as the refuse crushings are called—in the hands of skillful manipulators have been made to yield as much gold again as when the quartz was first operated upon. As the expense of raising a ton of quartz to the surface and its consistency materially affect the cost of crushing, the average yield of gold per quantity of ore is no criterion of the value of a lode, the amount (of gold) yielded per man being a far truer test. For that reason the results in each district for 48 months have been carefully analyzed and give the subjoined proportionate daily average:

GOLD YIELD.

Per 100 lbs. of Quartz. Dwts.	Grs.	District.	Daily Average per Man. Dwts.	Grs.	District.
1	21.3	Isaac's Harbor	2	13.6	Wine Harbor.
1	18.9	Montagu	2	5.5	Sherbrooke.
1	6.7	Sherbrooke	1	18.2	Waverley.
1	3.1	Renfrew	1	7.4	Isaac's Harbor.
0	22.6	Lawrencetown	1	2.7	Renfrew.
0	22.4	Wine Harbor	0	23.0	Oldham.
0	22.1	Tangier	0	21.5	Lawrencetown.
0	18.4	Waverley	0	18.6	The Ovens.
0	17.9	Oldham	0	17.8	Montagu.
0	13.1	Unclassified	0	11.8	Tangier.
0	13.0	The Ovens	0	9.8	Unclassified.
0.	22.8	Mean.	1.	11.8	Mean.

a continuous rate not sustained by the best quartz mines in Australia, which have hitherto been considered the richest in the world.

THE AGGREGATE QUANTITY OF GOLD

on which royalty was paid during the past four years amounted to sixty-six thousand seven hundred and fifty-three ounces, sixteen pennyweights and fourteen grains, troy; or *two tons, three hundred weight, fourteen pounds, thirteen and a half ounces*, avoirdupois, distributed in the following proportions:

Districts.	Ozs.	Dwts.	Grs.
Waverley	24,701	15	10
Sherbrooke	12,171	11	5
Wine Harbor	11,639	11	16
Isaac's Harbor	5,151	4	11
Oldham	4,151	0	23
Renfrew	3,274	3	12
Tangier	2,611	3	18
Montagu, (three years only)	2,322	7	5
The Ovens, (three years only)	442	8	6
Unclassified, (three years only)	148	12	16
Lawrencetown, (two years only)	139	17	12

Of these, four districts enumerated below furnished five hundred and thirty-eight ounces, nine pennyweights and five grains from alluvial soil, sea sand and *débris*, the actual supply from each rating thus:

Districts.	Ozs.	Dwts.	Grs.
The Ovens	311	0	0
Tangier	121	0	0
Unclassified	67	19	5
Sherbrooke	38	0	0

the best being exclusively obtained from crushed quartz.

As a rule, the quality of the gold derived from sand and alluvial washings is less pure than that extracted from quartz, the latter being 23¾ and the former only 23 carats fine.

THE COST OF MINING

can be only approximately given, as persons engaged in it are always reluctant to make their working expenses known. The subjoined data, however, will be sufficient to enable any one going into the business to frame his own estimate:

Plank and Material.	Six No. 1 Gov't mining areas at $2.	$12
	Crushing mill	3,500
	Fuel, &c.	3,000
Labor and Supervision.	One engineer	1,000
	One amalgamator	1,000
	Eight miners at $312 per an'm.	2,496
	Four boys and carters at $250.	1,000
	Contingencies	2,992
	Total	$15,000

This is the least sum with which a company should start, for, although the produce of the mines always finds a ready market, it may not always be advisable to crush, nor even practicable, during the Summer drouths. A reserve fund, therefore, is not only advantageous, but sometimes absolutely necessary.

To those parties who do not care for having their own establishment, but, clubbing together or working alone, content themselves with a single No. 1 area, the purchase fee and means of subsistence for three months—say, $100 each—and a set of tools and utensils are all that are required. The charge for crushing is from $3 to $4 per ton, and it were hard indeed if the result of three months' work did not yield sufficient to pay for the next three months' current expenses.

PRESENT LESSEES AND AUTHORITIES.

Ninety-five per cent. of the capital now invested in gold mines in this Province belongs to aliens; twenty per cent. namely, to Europeans and the rest to United States citizens. One of the best practical authorities on gold mining is also from the land of liberty and progress, and visitors requiring information cannot do better than avail themselves of the experience of Mr. WOODWARD CHASE, of Portland, Me., generally to be found at the Victoria Hotel in Halifax.

PREJUDICES EXPLAINED.

One great cause of prejudice against these mines exists in the fact that they are too near home. Were they situated at the antipodes, were dangers to be overcome before arriving at them, were life and property in secure when once arrived, and were living exorbitantly dear, no matter how poor the yield, the mines would be attractive; and a rush similar to that which prevailed in 1859 for California, would be made hitherward.

Another, and juster reason is, that unprincipled brokers in the beginning of gold discoveries, sold mining areas upon choice specimens neither procured upon nor representing the property disposed of. Two New-Yorkers, one a Capt. FIELD, the other a Jew, named JACOBSON, by sharp practices of this sort did more to injure the development of legitimate mining operations in this country than fever, rattlesnakes, and bushrangers could have done, if they existed.

A third reason might be added, which is this: People have discovered that gold mining, like any other business, requires application and systematic and intelligent labor, and a certain outlay of capital, to be made profitable. The "Tom Tiddler's Ground" notion regarding what are termed "gold-fields," exploded only after thousands had ruined themselves in Australia and California, and the reaction consequent upon disappointments there, is manifested now by a universal distrust.

The proportional yield of gold to the ton of quartz crushed, as well as the average yield per man, are continuously higher in Nova Scotia than in any other part of the world, which proves that, were the mines of this Province worked as extensively as those of the above-named countries, the aggregate yield would also be superior. Practical miners, too, are of the opinion that rich alluvial diggings will yet be discovered here, which will eclipse all that has ever been told of Ophir or El Dorado.

The following particulars relate the discovery of the several districts and their distance from the metropolis:

ISAAC'S HARBOR, STORMONT,

is about 110 miles east from Halifax, and accessible overland by the same routes as Sherbrooke, beyond which it is distant about fifteen miles. This district has given the highest average yield of gold per ton of quartz, being at the rate of 2 oz. 2 dwts. 5½ grs. Its discovery, which dates from the 14th of September, 1861, is thus described by Mr. Commissioner CREELMAN: "A young man by the name of ELIAS COOK, had been at Wine Harbor mining a short time previously to September, and had obtained some specimens of gold-bearing quartz. On his return to Isaac's Harbor he observed similarity in the rocks of the latter place to those of Wine Harbor, and in company with ALLAN MCMILLAN, commenced a search for gold, but found none. At length COOK dropped one of the Wine Harbor specimens, and MCMILLAN, in searching, picked it up. They immediately returned home with the exciting intelligence that they had discovered gold, upon which a number of the inhabitants at once repaired to the spot; but after a fruitless search of several hours, returned disappointed. JOSEPH HYMES, however, on the afternoon of the same day, resumed the work of prospecting, and on what is now called the 'Free Claim,' in the west division, obtained several fine specimens of auriferous quartz. On the same evening other parties found several pieces of gold-bearing quartz on the Burke Lead. Discoveries in the East Division were subsequently made by two Indians."

COUNTRY HARBOR, STORMONT,

although advantageously situated, it being a few miles east of Isaac's Harbor, and yielding a rich quality of quartz, has grown into disfavor and been almost abandoned, through not having good roads. Crushings, in 1862, yielded as much as five dwts. to the 100 pounds, but the returns now are included in the unclassified districts. The course of the leads at Country Harbor is described as largely varying from that of any other district worked in the Province, those cropping out at the water level having a course of N. 83 degrees W., and that of the leads on the height being about N. 53 degrees W.

RENFREW

was not proclaimed a gold district until the 29th of April, 1862, although discoveries were made early in the Summer of 1861. It is situated inland, nearly forty miles east of Halifax, and accessible by a rail within eight miles. Renfrew ranks fourth in the average yield of gold for bulk of ore crushed, and fifth in its average proportion per miner, which demonstrates a very even distribution of the precious metal throughout the district.

THE OVENS

Gold District is forty-five miles by water and seventy by land, east of Halifax, and receives its name from some caves, resembling ovens, in a promontory called the "Bluff," near Lunenburg. The first discovery of gold in quartz took place on the 13th June, 1861, and the following month some was found in the sand on the sea shore, from which latter source nearly two thousand ounces was obtained in the succeeding eighteen months. The quartz mines in this district have been much neglected, although it has been ascertained that the leads increase in size and richness as the depth increases. The alluvial washings are well nigh exhausted.

OLDHAM

has the distinction of having supplied the largest maximum yield of gold per ton, (116 ozs., 2 dwts., 21 grs.,) but in its average per ton it ranks only ninth on the list, the yield being somewhat capricious. This district was formally occupied by the Government on the 25th April, 1862, though discoveries were made as early as April, 1861. Deep mining here, too, has proved very successful, as the richest quartz has invariably been obtained from the lowest part of the shafts. Oldham is about thirty-three miles northwest of Halifax, a railroad passing within three miles.

The discovery of gold at

SHERBROOKE

is thus described by Mr. Gold Commissioner CREELMAN in his report for 1862:

"In the Summer of 1861 NELSON NICKERSON, of Sherbrooke, having by a visit to Tangier gained the information necessary to enable him to distinguish quartz from other rocks, returned home, and while engaged in making hay in a small meadow about a mile and a half west of the north-west arm of St. Mary's River, he noticed quartz rocks scattered over the land in different places that had become exposed to view by the action of extensive fires which had raged through the forests at different times within the past twenty years. By examining and breaking the quartz he found gold, and was so much encouraged by the quantity thus obtained that it became the principal business of himself and family for some time, which, however, they managed to keep secret.

About the 1st of October his neighbors began to suspect that he was obtaining the precious metal somewhere in the forest. He and his family were closely watched in their movements, from that time until about the 15th of the month, when he was discovered by the sound of his hammer. On the 18th of October, 1861, when this fact became generally known, over two hundred men assembled on the ground, who on that day, as is generally supposed, obtained gold by breaking quartz, to the amount of $400 worth. A surveyor was immediately sent to the ground, with instructions to lay off areas and receive applications for leases, and in a short time active mining operations were in progress. Within fifteen months as many as 480 areas were leased."

Sherbrooke is distant from Halifax 100 miles by water, and by one route 136, by another 157 miles overland. It has yielded more than one-fifth of the four-yearly aggregate product, rates third in its average proportion per ton, and second in its average per man, and has every prospect of becoming the most popular district east of

WAVERLEY.

This district has supplied nearly two-fifths of the aggregate gold yield of Nova Scotia. Three years ago there were not two hundred residents in the place; now it has become quite a thriving village, with nearly two thousand inhabitants, and more than two hundred houses. Seven-tenths of its aggregate product was supplied by a German mining company, controlled by Messrs. BURKNER and ELLERSHAUSEN, formerly of New-York, who owe their success less to extraordinary luck or skill than to liberal and extensive operations. The quartz of the district is positively low in gold yield, but it is easily quarried, and transport and crushing facilities are always on hand, which, together with, or rather through its proximity to the metropolis, have given to Waverley such rapid extension and prosperity. The first discovery of gold brought to the notice of the public was made in August, 1861, and further discoveries followed in May, 1862. A peculiar formation, termed "barrel" quartz, was discovered in the Eastern district on the 14th September, 1861. It is more friable than other descriptions of quartz, and looks like petrified trees placed side by side. Its general course is N. 77° 15' E. Waverley is about 14 miles northwest of Halifax, and accessible within two miles by rail.

MONTAGUE

was discovered to be gold rich in 1863. The quality of the quartz is very good, as it gives the second largest average yield of gold. The district labored until recently under the disadvantage of having no crushers, but an American company within the last few months have erected a very good one, and other people are now following suit.

LAWRENCETOWN

is twelve miles east of Halifax. Its average yield, both per man and ton, is too low to make the district a favorite, and now its mines are virtually abandoned. Those who have worked there insist that rich leads exist at a great depth, and that were the district more accessible it might be made to outrival Waverley.

TANGIER

is about fifty miles east of Halifax, either by land or water. Bi-weekly communication is maintained by water and coach during the Summer, and in the Winter by a sleigh-mounted express. This district was first discovered in 1860, but only taken formal possession of on the 11th of April, 1861. At one period during that year the district employed more than a thousand hands daily in mining and prospecting, and large hotels and stores were built by speculators to accommodate the diggers; but discoveries in other parts of the Province, and disappointments as to the general results, soon reduced the number, and the average for four years is only eighty-five.

THE UNCLASSIFIED DISTRICTS

Are those which have no resident Surveyor, and the results from which cannot definitely be ascertained. Nearly every county in the Province has one or more such, the great drawback to permanent settlement and exploration being the absence of roads. During May of the present year two new districts have been exploited; the first, Margaret's Bay, about sixty miles by water, west of Halifax; and the second, Mount Uniacke, about twentp-five miles inland, northwest of the city. Both promise well; in fact, every day gives fresh assurance of gold mining, forming not only a permanent but a most profitable branch of local industry, but which, without capital and pioneer enterprise from the United States, would, perhaps, never have been brought into existence.

ORIGIN, OBJECT AND IMPORT OF THIS REVIEW.

The compiler is indebted to the courtesy of Hon. P. S. HAMILTON, Chief Commissioner, and JOHN KELLY, Esq., Provincial Deputy Commissioner of Mines, for the material on which these statistics are based. They extend over a period of forty-eight months, are three months later than the last annual report submitted to the Colonial Parliament, and show the aggregate and mean results from the commencement of official registration. As on the one hand attempts are about to be made to revive a speculative mania, and on the other hand the mines are generally described as a failure, the tables herewith submitted may prove useful to all who wish to judge of their capabilities *impartially*. No similar exhibit having been made public before, the NEW-YORK TIMES will yet be quoted in Nova Scotia as giving fuller and more recent statistical information regarding her gold mines than even the departmental records of the Province.

COSMOPOLITE.

OIL CITY.—That portion of Oil City on the east side of the creek, recently burned, has been almost entirely rebuilt, and the buildings are far superior to those destroyed. The fire occurred on the 20th of May last, and in the conflagration fully two hundred buildings were destroyed. Among these were comprised nearly the whole number of business houses located on that side of the creek. What better proof could be asked of the business merits of the place, and the indomitable energy of our people, than the fact that though two months have not yet elapsed, the greater portion of the buildings destroyed by the fire have been rebuilt in superior style? In a few months Oil City will be the terminus of no less than three railroads, the A. and G. W., already finished, the Oil City and Pithole, which connects with the Warren and Franklin at Oleopolis, and they with the Philadelphia and Erie at Warren, and Oil City and Petroleum Centre road, which connects with the Oil Creek Railroad at Petroleum Centre. The Allegheny Valley road, connecting Pittsburgh and Oil City, is being pushed to completion as fast as possible, and the Jamestown and Franklin road, which will be extended to this place, will be finished to Franklin by the 1st of November next. No place in the country will be better supplied with good railway facilities than Oil City. Surely no one can be doubtful of the permanent and prosperous future of Oil City as the great commercial centre of the Venango oil region. The completion of the bridge over the Allegheny at an early date will be of material assistance, both in building up Venango City and increasing the business of our own place.—*Oil City Register.*

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 28, 1866.

$33,000 U. S. 6s, '81 R.	124	400 Reading R.	111½
8,000 U.S. 6s,5-20s,R.'65	105	100 do	111¾
11,000 U.S. 6s,5-20s C.'62.	107⅝	20 do	111
4,000 do	107¼	10 Mich. Cen. R.	109¼
1,000 U.S.6s,5-20s C.'64	105¾	200 do	109⅞
1,000 U.S.6s, 5-20s C'65	105⅜	34 Mil. & St. P. Pr.	71⅝
83,000 do	105¾	600 do	72
10,000 U.S.6s,5-20s R.'65	105⅜	400 Mar. & C.1st Pr.b60	42½
10,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	98⅜	100 Mich. S. & N. I	84¼
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	98⅜	1200 do	84⅛
50,000 T. Notes, 7 3-10s Sec. Ser.	104	200 do 2d call	84
1,500 do 3d Ser	103⅝	200 Ill. Cen. R.	121¼
10,000 Tenn. 6s, ex-C.	71¼	100 do s30	120½
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s. N.	70	100 do s30	121⅛
3,000 N. Car. New Bs.	63	200 do	121¾
2,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St.J. Issue	80	200 do	121¾
		200 do 2d call	121
7,000 Missouri 6s	79¾	200 Clev. & Pitts	85¾
15,000 O. & M. C.	28½	200 do	85¾
5,000 Hud.R.2d S.F.B.	103¾	5800 do	85½
2,000 Mich.So.S.F.Bs.	96	1900 do	85¾
1,000 Al. & T. H. Inc.	75	500 do s10	86
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st M.Ex	92	500 do 2d call	86¼
1,000 P., Ft.W.&C.3d.	88½	500 do	86
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st.	80	125 Cl. Co. & C. R.	111
50 Mer. Ex. Bank	112	300 Chic. & N. W.	36⅝
15 Bk. of Comm'th.	104	1300 do	36
100 Canton Co.	53¼	100 do s30	36
100 Central Coal	44	200 Chic. & N.W.Pref.	65⅝
100 do b30	44½	200 do s60	65⅝
400 Cum. Coal. P.	46½	100 do	65⅝
100 Amer. Coal Co.	60	1000 Clev. & Tol. R.	114
10 West. U. Tel.	55	1000 do	114½
17 do	55½	800 Chic. & R. I. R.	100⅜
400 do	55½	1000 do	100⅝
100 do 2d call	55½	500 do b30	100¾
100 Ashburton Coal	16½	600 do	100⅝
100 Quicksilver	50	200 do 2d call	100
200 do b30	50	50 Mil. & P.D.C. 2d Pr.	85
300 do b30	50¼	600 P., F. W. & C.	101½
300 Mariposa Pr.	26	400 do	101⅝
500 do	26¼	100 do	101¼
200 Boston W. P.	28¼	200 do	101½
700 do	34	100 Chic. & Alt. P.	106
25 At. Mail St. C.	115	1000 Erie R.	65
200 N. Y. Cen.	104¼		

MONDAY, July 30—A. M.

Our commercial and banking community may be heartily congratulated this morning on the success of the Atlantic Cable. It is almost too soon to feel assured of the uninterrupted working of this great and important line of instantaneous communication between the Old and New World. Recurring to the sad disappointment from an early failure of the cable in September, 1858, our people will be prepared to await with patience the practical commercial results of the present announcement. If these should prove equal to the great hopes which we desire from the first dispatches of Mr. FIELD that the cable is successfully laid, we believe that the most useful and important effects upon our Markets and Exchanges will follow—and in the direction of favoring American interests abroad and the steadier working and ultimate equalization of the Exchanges between London and New-York, and the largely increased dealings in United States Stocks between the Continent and New-York. If a complete and well assured success—which implies profit to the promoters as well as great credit to their enterprise—a second cable will no doubt soon follow, to provide against the accidents and interruptions to which a single wire may be subject.

The final adjournment of Congress on Saturday, and the telegraphic reports of the final proceedings, enable us to state this morning that the only Tariff measure which became a law is an act to protect the revenue, and for other purposes. The first section raises the duty on Cotton from abroad from two cents to three cents a pound, to correspond with the excise or internal tax on our own Cotton. It also raises the duty on Havana and other foreign Cigars to three dollars a pound (net weight,) and fifty ₱ cent. *ad valorem* on the foreign invoice value, *and port and shipping charges and freight and commissions added.* The same changes by the ninth section of the act are to be added to all foreign importations, where the duties are made on the *ad valorem*, or specific and *ad valorem* combined. This being an important new feature in our Tariff laws, we here reproduce it from our news columns of last week. There was quite a contest over it between the two Houses, but on final conference the section was agreed to:

SEC. 9. That in determining the dutiable value of imported merchandise, there shall be added to the cost on the actual wholesale price or general market value at the time of exportation in the principal markets of the country from which the same shall have been imported into the United States, the cost of transportation, shipment and transhipment, with all the expenses included, from the place of growth, production or manufacture, whether by land or water to the vessel in which shipment is made to the United States, the value of the sack, box or covering of any kind, in which such goods are contained, commission at the usual rates; but in no case less than two and a half per centum brokerage, export duty, and all other actual or usual rates for putting up, preparing and packing for transportation or shipment; and all charges of a general character incurred in the purchase of a general invoice, shall be distributed *pro rata* among all parts of such invoice, and every part thereof charged, with duties based on value, shall be advanced according to its proportion; and all wines or other articles paying specific duty by grades shall be graded and pay duty according to the actual value so determined. *Provided,* That all additions made to the entered value of merchandise for charge shall be regarded as part of the actual value of such merchandise, and if such addition shall exceed by 10 per centum the value so declared in the entry, in addition to the duties imposed by law, there shall be levied, collected and paid a duty of 20 per centum on such value. *Provided,* That the duty shall in no case be assessed upon an amount less than the invoice or entered value. *Provided further,* That nothing herein contained shall apply to long-combing or carpet wools costing 12 cents or less per pound, unless the charges added shall carry the cost above 12 cents, in which case one cent per pound additional is to be levied.

The act also levies additional duties, equal to the internal tax on spirits, on "all compounds or preparations, of which distilled spirits is a component part of chief value." The Act also facilitates the transit of Foreign Goods landed at Portland, Boston or New-York, destined for the British Provinces. And it establishes a Bureau of Trade and Commercial Statistics in the Treasury Department.

The Act goes into effect day after to-morrow, August 1. All Goods in Bond or on ship-board upon which the Customs are paid to-day and to-morrow will *not* be subject to the new adjustment of values provided for in the above-quoted ninth section. *After Tuesday, July 31,* the provision *will* apply to all Goods, Wares and Merchandise, whether in bond or to arrive, except such articles as are taxed exclusively with specific rates of duty.

The Bounty measure, *in a very modified form* from the original equalization scheme passed by the House, was finally engrafted on the Civil Appropriation Bill, and approved by the President. Our best information from Washington induces the calculation that from $50,000,000 to $75,000,000 will, in the end, be required to satisfy these Bounties. The settlements, however, will probably be spread over two fiscal years, and there is not the slightest present chance that they will necessarily involve, at any time, an increase of the Public Debt, or seriously delay the reduction of the Debt to $2,000,000,000 of Funded Stocks and $500,000,000 Treasury Circulation and Deposits. We believe that the present total unprovided for, say on 31st inst., will not exceed $2,645,000,000, and that the Revenues of the next Fiscal Year will justify, in the next twelve months, the reduction referred to, allowing that more that one-half of the new Bounties shall have been satisfied in the meantime. Since the 31st July last year, the enormous closing expenses of the War have been promptly paid off; the Public Debt of $2,757,000 then unprovided for, reduced $110,000,000 or $115,000,000; an equal sum of temporary debt funded into 5-20 Bonds, and the way made easy for the further funding of about $750,000,000 additional, as the 7.30s mature or seek voluntary conversion in advance.

The Funding Bill of Mr. SHERMAN, after being shorn of its original purpose to create a uniform Consolidated Stock, was finally laid over, and the Secretary of the Treasury left free to go on, under his present authority, with his gradual conversion of temporary debt into United States 5-20s of 1865, which he or his successors will be able to consolidate into a 5 ₱ cent. stock after the year 1870, should the American or Foreign markets then invite a lower rate of interest than the 5-20s now bear. *We believe that such an occasion will transpire much sooner than* 1870. If so, the Government will be at liberty, at any time after May, 1867, to call in and pay off in Gold $514,000,000 of the old 5-20s of 1862. As to the pertinacious suggestions of certain Wall-street gentlemen, through certain of our querrulous cotemporaries, to have the Treasury create, at this late day, after the War is ended, the country reunited and its ample revenues established, a 25 or 30 years' 6 ₱ cent. Gold-bearing Stock, they are simply out of the question. The Secretary *will listen to no such advice*, even if the papers referred to had treated his administration of the finances with decent fairness, so as to give them claim upon his courtesy or consideration.

The amended National Currency Bill of Mr. HOOPER was also postponed. Its importance was not immediate, nor its provisions such as to satisfy all the friends of the National Banking system. The so-called uniform redemption feature of the Bill was somewhat complicated, and left the abstract question, (real difficulty there is none, at present on the subject,) between New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, where nine-tenths of the National Circulation is already convertible into Greenbacks. The truth is that practically the law as it now stands renders every National Bank uniform with Greenbacks, and the people everywhere accept the Currency of both descriptions, as equally convertible and equally a legal tender, in all the business of trade and banking, as it certainly is in all transactions with the Government, except Customs and Gold Interest. The only distinction ever attempted is by a certain hostile portion of the Clearing-House Banks in this City, and they, in the end, will be compelled to accept the more rational views of the majority in recognizing National Bank Notes and Greenbacks indifferently, in their daily settlements at the Clearing House—to the extent at least, of 75 ₱ cent. of the debtor balances. No harm, therefore, will come of the postponement of Mr. HOOPER's Bill.

The Trade of the past week has shown a good degree of activity among the Importers and Domestic Commission men. The importations and sales of July will prove equal to the same months last year, in amount, though the profits are said to be less certain. The exports of Domestic Produce fell off from the previous week, and the export of Specie increased. Money ruled very easy, and the Stock market firm, and generally upward. Gold was pretty stubbornly supported at about 150 ₱ cent., but our latest news from Europe this morning, by the Quebec steamer, is calculated to help the Foreign Exchanges, and by indirection to weaken Gold.

The Import entries, for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $5,829,287, against the total entries of $4,267,829 same week last year. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $2,867,787, against $2,947,348 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $1,515,446, against $180,715 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $2,911,945. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 5,469 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week 3,562.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1866, the beginning of the current calendar year, are officially (to June 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the small entries of foreign specie being omitted:

January	$30,037,059	June 23	6,746,943
February	30,820,430	June 30	5,012,605
March	25,919,088	July 7	5,202,488
April	24,678,788	July 14	6,550,355
May	28,426,374	July 21	6,253,994
June 9	2,730,759	July 28	5,829,287
June 16	9,056,745		
Total to date since Jan. 1			$182,913,923
Against same time last year			98,927,910
Increase since Jan. 1			$83,986,013

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, from New-York, including foreign articles reexported, since Jan. 1, 1866, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to June 1, by months, and since semi-officially, by weeks:

January	$20,108,207	June 20	$2,397,972
February	17,195,507	June 27	2,388,335
March	23,663,817	July 4	2,200,013
April	23,311,185	July 11	2,094,882
May	13,192,873	July 18	4,076,857
June 6	1,634,555	July 25	2,867,787
June 13	1,943,494		
Total to date since Jan. 1			$117,684,484
Against same time last year			82,542,561
Increase since Jan. 1			$34,941,923
Gold, July 28, 1866			150 ₱ cent.
Gold, July 29, 1865			144 ₱ cent.

The Exports of gold and silver from New-York have been as follows since Jan. 1:

January	$2,706,336	June 16	$6,056,743
February	1,807,030	June 23	1,409,266
March	1,045,039	June 30	597,574
April	588,875	July 7	1,630,730
May	23,744,194	July 14	2,229,270
June 2	3,631,874	July 21	416,013
June 9	4,221,456	July 28	1,515,446
Total to date, since Jan. 1			$51,551,866
Against same time last year			18,645,804
Increase since Jan. 1			$32,906,062

The deliveries of Gold from California at New-York, since Jan. 1, 1866, have been as follows:

January	$2,364,268	June	$2,189,226
February	3,638,431	July 2	1,621,948
March	3,967,533	July 9	1,429,833
April	1,551,721	July 21	2,084,062
May	3,783,186		
Total to date, since Jan. 1			$22,605,203
Against same time last year			10,019,817
Increase since Jan. 1			$12,585,386

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold at New-York, and the sums of Gold Interest on the Public Debt paid out at the New-York office of the Treasury of the United States since Jan. 1, 1866:

	Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.
January	12,469,885	January	5,738,886
February	12,018,759	February	420,090
March	11,152,964	March	2,858,320
April	11,098,211	April	187,281
May	11,456,768	May	13,105,435
June	9,707,930	June	826,152
July 7	2,472,265	July 7	3,964,634
July 14	2,485,926	July 14	1,267,000
July 21	2,480,234	July 21	324,100
July 28	2,911,545	July 28	292,231
Total	$78,250,277	Total	$29,493,779
To date, 1865	46,500,154	To date, 1865	22,593,058

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR WEEK:

American Gold Coin	150⅝@151¼@150
U. S. 6 ₱ cents, 5-20 years	107@107⅝
U. S. 5 ₱ cents, 10-40 years	98⅜@97⅞@98¼
U. S. 7.30 ₱ cents, 1867-8	103⅞@103⅜@104
New-York Central	104¼@104½
New-York and Erie	65½@63⅛@64⅞
Rock Island	97¼@100½
Michigan Southern	82½@83¾
Illinois Central	119½@121
Hudson River	115½@120
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	84½@85¾
Fort Wayne and Chicago	99¼@101½
Chicago and Northwestern	35½@36½@35⅞
Almaden Quicksilver	49¼@50
Cumberland	46¼@48¾
Reading	110@111¼@111
Northwestern Preferred	64¾@65¾
Canton Land Co.	52@52¼
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	28½@28¾
Mariposa Preferred	25@26¼

There was scarcely any variation in the price of gold Saturday from 150 ₱ cent. Exchange on London closed 108¾ ₱ cent. The shipments of gold and silver by the day's steamers amounted to $545,775, making for the whole week $1,515,446, chiefly in gold and silver bars from the last California arrival. The Gold Customs paid into the Treasury office during the week amount to $2,911,945, and the Gold Interest on the Public Debt paid out to $292,231.

As usual on Saturday, during the Summer season, only one session of the Stock Exchange Boards was held, and after 2 o'clock the market was generally dull after another buoyant demand for the Railways early in the day. After the steamers sailed there was less doing in U. S. 5-20s of 1862, but the prices of all descriptions of Government Securities were firm. At 3:30 P. M. the following quotations were made on the Street as compared with Friday night:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	98½	98½	N. West Pref.	65¼	65¼
U. S. 5-20s	107⅝	107⅝	Rock Island	100	100¾
U. S. 7.30s	104	104	Fort Wayne	101½	101½
N. Y. Central	104¾	104⅝	Cumb'land Coal	46½	48¾
Erie	64⅞	64½	Quicksilver	49½	50
Hudson	120	120	W. U. Telegraph	56½	56¾
Reading	111⅜	111	Mariposa Pref.	25½	26¼
Mich. Southern	83⅝	83¾	Canton	52¼	52¼
Illinois Central	120	121	Ohio Certificates	28⅜	28¾
Pittsburgh	85¾	85¾	American Gold	150⅝	150
Missouri 6s	79¾	79½	Bills on London	108¼	108¾
Northwest	35¾	35¾			

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	118	Hanover	109
Merchants'	112	Metropolitan	120
Mechanics'	114	Shoe and Leather	106
America	130	Corn Exchange	118
Phenix	101	Continental	99
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Marine	140
Merchants' Exch'ge	112	Commonwealth	103½
State of New-York	108	New-York County	130
Commerce	110	Imp'rs & Traders'	112
Ocean	101	Central National	111
American Exchange	112	First National	210
Pacific	160	Fourth National	102½
Bank of the Republic	120	Ninth National	111

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	93	Chi. & N. W. Ex. B.	78
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	92	Cons. 7 ₱ c. conv.	78
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R Est.	88	Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	97
N.Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	88½	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	99
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	103	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	102½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. 1876	105	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	77½
Erie 1st mort., 1876	100	Gal. & Chi. Ex.	100
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	100¾	Gal. & Chi. 2d M.	98
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	97	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	102
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	93	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	94½
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	93	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	88½
Buff. N. Y & E. 1st M. '77.	93	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	92
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. 1869.	102	Chic. & Alton, S. F.	97½
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. s.f. '85	103¾	Chi. & Al. 1st M.	97
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M. 1875	97	Chi. & Al. income	89
Hud. R. 7s, conv.	97	Peninsula R. R. bonds	75
Ch. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	109	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	95
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	95½	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	85
Ill. Cen. 7s. 1875	105	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	85
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	82	Chi. & Mil. 1st mort.	88
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	73	McGregor West. 1st M.	80
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	94	N. Y. & N. Haven 6s.	90

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,789,002; including for Customs, $454,000; Gold Notes, $400,000. Payments, $1,894,756. Balance, $85,904,262.

A telegram to T. C. DURANT, Vice-President of the Union Pacific Railroad, from Omaha, says that 11,200 feet of new track was laid on Friday last, equal to two miles and 650 feet.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 28, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 3 bbls. Ashes, 5,838 bbls. Flour, 170 bbls. and 800 bags Corn Meal, 3,907 bushels Wheat, 1,033 bushels Corn, 150 bushels Rye, 17,284 bushels Oats, 6 bbls. Pork, and 287 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are scarce and wanted, including Pots at $8 25@$8 50, and Pearls at $15@$15 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is quiet, but held firmly. Java, 24c.@25c.; Native Ceylon, 18½c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@19c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18½c.; Rio, 15c.@20c.; St. Domingo, 16½c.@17c., cash, in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been inactive at former rates. Middlings, 36c.@38c., chiefly within the range, ₱ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 1,040 bales, against receipts of 427 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales
Receipts this week	6,539
Receipts since July 1	30,988
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	407,878
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865	836,686
Export clearances since Tuesday last	1,144
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865	464,008

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange reports to-day has been as follows:—*Jobbers' Prices*—Bleached Sheetings—Appleton A, 23c.; Appleton C, 18c.; Bedford, 16c. Bleached Shirtings—Bates, 35c.; Amoskeag A, 32½c.; Canoe, 13½c. Prints—Garner & Co., 20½c.; Dannell, 19c.; Empire, 12½c.; Richmond, 19c. Hoop Skirts—Bradly's Duplex Elliptic and Empress Trail in good demand; Meyer's IXL, prices unchanged. Shirts—J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 250, $30; J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 150, $25. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Co. Byron and Garrote, No. 1, Double Extra, Extra and Silver Corrugated, $16 @ $35. Goldsmith's Patent Enamelled Garotte, $20, less 10 ₱ cent. Magic Ruffles—No. 3, $7 25; No. 7, $11 55; No. 9, $14 50. Home-Made—No. 3, $5 50; No. 7, $7 50; No. 9, $9 50. Rubber Cravats—No. 3 Figured, ⅜-inch, $5 25; ⅜-inch, $35 75; 1-inch, $6 25; No. 4 Figured, ⅜-inch, $6; ⅜-inch, $6 50; 1-inch, $7. Corset Jeans—Bates, 16c.; Lavonia, 21c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A less active business was transacted in State and Western Flour at the Produce Exchange to-day, yet prices of desirable lots favored sellers. Sales since our last, 7,500 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 65@$7 65; very poor to choice Extra State at $6 75@$9 85, chiefly at $6 75@$8 25; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $8 10@$9 65 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 65	@$7 65
Extra State	6 75	@ 9 85
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 85	@13 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 10	@ 9 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 75	@13 00
Extra Genesee	9 85	@13 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 50	@16 00

Southern Flour continues quiet, but steady. Sales since our last 400 bbls. in lots, at $9 50@$11 40 for poor to good, and $11 45@$16 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour inactive. Sales 400 bbls. Extra at $8 25@$12 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is dull to-day, including Superfine at $5 75@$6 50 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in limited request at $4 50@$4 75 for Western, $4 75 for Jersey, $5 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5@$5 10 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN.—Wheat has been quiet, but stiffly held. Sales included a boat load of prime No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 05 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in less urgent request, either for export or for local use, and prices have been less buoyant. Sales have been reported since our last of 81,000 bushels at 83½c.@84c., for unsound, and 84c.@85c., nearly all at 84½c., for new mixed Western, 90c. for a lot of Yellow Western, 95c. for round Yellow, and about $1 for White Western, to arrive, ₱ bushel. New Oats are in less request and heavy. We quote new Chicago at 46c.@47c., Milwaukee 48c.@52c., ₱ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Rye is quiet and nominal.

HAY—North River bale is in fair demand at 70c.@$1 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are saleable and firm, including American, last year's crop, at 15c.@65c., and two years' old at 8c.@30c., ₱ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been only 2,096 Hides; sales, 45,400 Hides, the latter including 5,000 Buenos Ayres, 22c.@23c. ₱ lb.; 19c.@20c., gold, usual selection; 2,400 Corrientes, 20½c. ₱ lb.; 17½c., gold, usual selection; 11,000 Montevideo, part to arrive, 21c.@22½c. ₱ lb.; 18c., gold, usual selection, 2,300 Rio Grande, 20½c.@21c. ₱ lb.; 17c., gold, usual selection; 7,000 California, 21c.@22c. ₱ lb., private terms; 16,000 Orinoco, 22c. ₱ lb.; 16c.@16½c., gold, usual selection; 2,600 Mexican, 20c.@23c., ₱ lb., private terms; 2,000 Aspinwall, 18c.@20c. ₱ lb., private terms; 1,200 Pernambuco, Dry Salted, 20c. ₱ lb., private terms; 500 West Indies, 20c. ₱ lb., private terms; 2,000 Texas, 24c. ₱ lb., private terms; 1,400 New-Orleans, 25c. ₱ lb., private terms; 2,000 Slaughter Ox, 65c.@70c. ₱ lb.; 12½@12¾c., cash, rejecting bad hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands 279,600 Dry Hides, (same time in 1865, 360,600,) and 555 bales East India Hides. The stock consists of 166,000 Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, &c., 19,000 California, 38,000 Rio Grande, 50,000 Orinoco, 4,000 Aspinwall and San Juan, 6,500 Tampico and Matamoras, 1,060 Vera Cruz and Mexican, 1,600 East Indies, common, 2,000 Texas, 1,500 New-Orleans and Western, 1,000 Southern, 9,000 African Kips, and 555 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The movements in this line during the week, Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER notice thus: "HEMLOCK SOLE—Since our last the demand has become more active. Numerous buyers have been in the market, making considerable purchases, at an advance of ½c.@1c. ₱ lb. on last week's prices. OAK SOLE—We note a brisk inquiry, with large sales. The market is nearly bare of desirable stock, and prices tend upward for all descriptions of Crop Leather. Upper in Rough has been quiet. Week's receipts of Sole Leather about 42,000 sides."

MOLASSES—Is quiet, but steady, to-day, including Porto Rico at 62½c.@80c.; English Island at 55c.@60c.; Cuba at 45c.@60c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are in demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 67½c.@77½c. ₱ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75; Resin at $3@$9 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3@$3 50 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Are inquired for and are steady. We quote: Crude Whale at $1 25; Bleached Whale at $1 45; Crude Sperm at $2 70@$2 72½; Unbleached do. at $2 85@$2 90; Lard Oil at $1 60@$2; Red Oil at $1@$1 10; Linseed Oil at $1 79@$1 81 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in limited demand at 22½c.@23½c. for Crude, 38c.@40c. for Refined, in bond, and 53c.@55c. for do., free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in very moderate demand at previous prices. Sales since our last 5,800 bbls., in lots, at $31 56@$31 68 for new Mess, closing at $31 56, cash; $30 for one-year old Mess, $28 for Prime Mess, $28 50@$29 for Rumps, $27@ $27 75 for new Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand, at 14c½.@16½c. for Shoulders, and 18c.@21c. for Hams; sales 460 pkgs. Bacon is dull and nominal. Lard continues quiet yet steady; sales since our last, 480 tierces and barrels at 18c.@20½c., and small lots at 20½c. ₱ lb. Beef is in less request, at $15@$20 50 for new Plain Mess, and $20@$24 50 for new Extra do.; $8@$12 for old plain, and $14@$17 for old Extra Mess; sales have been reported of 400 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quiet and nominal. Beef Hams continue inactive, at $45 ₱ bbl. Butter is dull at 28c.@40c. for State, 40c.@45c. for fancy do., and 20c.@33c. for Western. Cheese continues inactive at 6c.@19c and small lots at 20c.@21c. ₱ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

New-York State—firkins, yellow, ₱ lb.	38	@40
New-York State—firkins, light color, ₱ lb.	33	@35
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, first quality, ₱ lb.	38	@40
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, second quality, ₱ lb.	34	@35
New-York State—Welsh tubs, prime, ₱ lb.	36	@38
New-York State—Welsh tubs, second quality, ₱ lb.	33	@34
North Pennsylvania—firkins, yellow, ₱ lb.	34	@37
North Pennsylvania—firkins, light-colored, ₱ lb.	32	@33
Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ₱ lb.	42	@45
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ₱ lb.	35	@38
Western Reserve—firkins, yellow, ₱ lb.	30	@33
Western Reserve—firkins, second quality, ₱ lb.	27	@29
Western States—firkins, yellow, ₱ lb.	30	@32
Western States—firkins, second quality, ₱ lb.	25	@27
Western States—firkins, store packed, ₱ lb.	23	@25
Western States—firkins, common, ₱ lb.	20	@23

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality, State, ₱ lb.	19	@21
Factory Dairies, 2d quality, State, ₱ lb.	17	@19
Factory Dairies, Western, ₱ lb.	16	@19
Farm Dairies, 1st quality, State, ₱ lb.	16	@18
Farm Dairies, 2d quality, State, ₱ lb.	15	@17
Farm Dairies, Western, ₱ lb.	14	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ₱ lb.	6	@ 8
Farm Dairies—common, ₱ lb.	10	@13
Ohio Dairies, ₱ lb.	17	@18
Ohio Dairies, skimmed, ₱ lb.	6	@ 8

SUGARS—Are in request at buoyant prices. Sales since our last 740 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@13½c., and 650 boxes Havana part at from 10c.@12½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in good demand at 14c.@17c. ₱ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 31,000 lbs. at 19c.@21½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 84,000 lbs. at 12½c.@12¾c., and 42,000 lbs. Grease at 10½c.@11½c. ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—Have been inactive, with 492 vessels of all classes in port. For London, there were taken 15,000 bushels Oats, by steamer, at 5d. ₱ bushel; and a brig, with Petroleum, on private terms.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 30, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN,
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTED. Principal characters by John Brougham and Miss Emily Melville.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, SHAMUS O'BRIEN, THE BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL. Characters by Dan Bryant, and members of the company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE,
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE ICE WITCH. Miss Ada Webb, Miss Emma Webb, Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. G. H. Clarke, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Theresa Wood, Miss Alice Harrison, and Miss Georgie Telbin.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON AT 3; EVENING, AT 8, G. L. FOX AND GRAND PANTOMIME COMPANY, the gorgeous Pantomime of JACK AND GILL. Carolina Twins, Dwarfs, Giantess, Fat Boy, 100,000 Curiosities.

TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have news per steamer at Father Point to the 20th and per Atlantic Cable to the 27th. By the latter we receive the important intelligence that the five days' suspension of hostilities had ended with the conclusion of a treaty of peace between Austria and Prussia. From the steamer's advices we learn that the Prussians had concentrated in great force before Vienna, and that a temporary armistice had been agreed upon. Military operations had been pushed forward vigorously in Italy. An attack by the Italian fleet upon the island of Lissa had been partially successful, but, the Austrian fleet approaching, a naval engagement took place, in which the Italian was decisively beaten, one of their iron-clads being run down and three others blown up. Prince NAPOLEON had gone to Italy.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Richmond *Whig* congratulates the South that RICHARDSON & Co., Publishers in this City, are issuing school books designed for Southern schools, and advises parents not to countenance any schools where these books are not exclusively used. It says: "Two-thirds of the school books are gotten up in New-England, by radical politicians, whose aim it is to poison the minds of the young against the South, Southern men, Southern women, and Southern customs and ideas. It is our duty to see that our young people shall not be corrupted and poisoned by New-England infidelity, radicalism and heresy. Suspicion attaches to them all in these days of radicalism, when Northern preachers, teachers, lecturers and writers are nearly all infected with the prevailing distemper. Books of Northern origin are like candles from a drug-store. We cannot repress a lurking suspicion, however fair they it seem, that they are poisoned by the hateful ipecac."

The National Saengerbund, which has been holding a festival at Louisville during the last week, arranged to close the interesting occasion with a grand concert, yesterday, in the Echo Hall of Mammoth Cave. Great interest was manifested at the announcement of this plan, and thousands of citizens were preparing to accompany the Society, to hear the novel and wonderful acoustic and musical effects which must be produced by the grand choral and orchestral strains resounding through the Cyclopean apartments of that subtantial subterranean structure.

Gen. SHERMAN leaves Cleveland to-day for his headquarters at St. Louis, from which place, on the 5th of August, he will start on a tour of inspection to the Rocky Mountains, which bound his Department on the west. The object of this journey, which will require some three months to complete, is to personally locate stations of rendezvous for troops engaged protecting the trains of emigrants and stages crossing the plains.

The Union Base Ball Club, of Morrisania, arrived home on Saturday afternoon, after a week's tour through the principal cities of Connecticut. On Friday they played the last of the series of games with Connecticut clubs. Their opponents were the Waterbury Club of Waterbury, and the score stood, Union, 71; Waterbury, 11.

The survey for the Schenectady and Ogdensburgh Railroad has been started under Col. R. FANCHOT, of Schenectady. He has selected for his principal assistant A. MASON PECK, for many years connected with the New-York Central Railroad, and recently with the Imperial Mexican Railway.

A writer in the Rochester *Express* says: "I venture the prediction, based upon information derived from farmers themselves, as well as upon actual observation, that the wheat crop now being harvested is ahead of anything Ontario County has produced in that line for many years, and other grain is doing nearly quite as well."

The Petersburgh mine "crater" is now in the midst of a luxuriant corn-field, and is itself planted in melons and fruit trees. The immense excavation made by the explosion is nearly closed to the surface, as it was converted, it is said, to the uses of sepulture.

The anti-renters have presented to Gov. FENTON charges against the Sheriff of Albany County, in connection with his recent proceedings in the anti-rent district. The Sheriff is charged with dispossessing parties in violation of law, &c.

Miss CLARA BARTON, whose devotion to sick and wounded soldiers in the late war is so well known, proposes, in compliance with numerous requests, to lecture the coming season on "Personal Reminiscences of Scenes on the Battle-fields."

At the meeting of the Alumni of Yale College, at the late commencement, Rev. JOHN PIERPONT, who graduated sixty-two years ago, and is now over 80 years of age, was among the speakers.

The Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association meets at Gettysburgh on the 31st of July and the 1st and 2d of August.

LOCAL NEWS.

Judge BRADY, in the Court of Common Pleas, Saturday rendered a decision sustaining the Board of Health in their attempts to abate the fat boiling nuisance. The case was that of WEIL *vs.* SCHULTZ. The plaintiff made application to have a temporary injunction made permanent, restraining the Board of Health from interfering with his business. The Judge decides that the evidence shows the place to be a nuisance, and holds that the Board of Health have a right to close it. The injunction was dissolved.

About midnight of Friday two colored men became involved in an altercation when a clinch took place between them, during which one of them, HENRY RICHARDSON drew a large knife, and stabbed his opponent, THOMAS THOMPSON, in the neck, inflicting a serious wound. RICHARDSON was arrested, and held by Justice HOGAN to await the result of the injuries inflicted by him.

ELIZA GILLEN, a native of Ireland, and REBECCA ANN SCHAFFER, a colored woman, became involved in a quarrel in Thompson-street, on Friday night, when ELIZA drew a razor, and cut REBECCA on the back and on the hip, besides nearly severing her nose from her face. She was arrested and locked up for trial.

Liquor was sold without restraint in this City yesterday, and in Brooklyn and elsewhere in the Second Judicial District the licensed venders were permitted to keep open bars if they chose so to do; but wherever an unlicensed dealer was discovered exposing liquors for sale he was promptly put under arrest.

The funds of the Citizens' Committee for the relief of the people who suffered by the recent great fire in the City of Portland, now amounts to $97,410. The whole amount contributed from various sources in this city, including $1,700 special contribution for the Catholics of Portland, now amounts to $141,428.

Owing to the absence of Mr. WOOD, Chief of the secret service of the Treasury Department, at the Court of United States Commissioner OSBORN, Saturday, the case of JOHN BRUM, an engraver, was laid over till Tuesday.

The Cholera record, yesterday, stood at about the figures which were reported on Saturday. The poison does not appear to have made an attack except in an over-crowded, ill-lighted, ill-ventilated house or neighborhood where the sewerage is grossly defective.

The Registrar of Records granted 601 burial permits during the week ending on Saturday afternoon, being less than half the number of the previous week.

A fire occurred Saturday night in the basement of No. 2 Bleecker-street, being caused by the explosion of a kerosene oil lamp, and seriously burned the proprietor, R. CARY, on the head and arms.

JOHN WADE, aged 45 years, was instantly killed on Saturday afternoon by a scaffold giving way as he was at work on the roof of No. 124 Front-street.

The purser of the steamer *Gen. Barnes* will accept our acknowledgments for late Savannah papers.

Business in Produce and Merchandise was on a restricted scale on Saturday, though prices were generally quite steady. The freight market was dull, with 592 vessels of all classes in port.

Close of the Session of Congress---The General Result.

Congress closed on Saturday its long, laborious and comparatively unfruitful session. It has worked hard and accomplished little. It has spent eight months *nihil operose agendo*. It had at the outset an overwhelming Union majority, which was still further increased from time to time by ousting Democrats whose seats were contested by Republicans admitted in their stead. This majority, at no time thoroughly united in sentiment, was nevertheless harmonious in its affirmative action, but proved unequal to the enactment either of such laws as the public good required, or of such as the zealots of faction demanded. While this Congress, therefore, has done less than was expected of good, it has also done less of evil than was feared. No Congress ever met under weightier responsibilities or with a broader field for permanent and transcendent usefulness:—if it has not proved fully equal to the emergency, it has still left the path comparatively unencumbered for its successor.

The Thirty-ninth Congress was elected during the final struggles of the nation against the rebellion. Naturally enough it bore the marks of that closing contest. The nation roused itself for the supreme effort; it summoned to the rescue all the patriotic passion, the fervid zeal, the enthusiastic and unconquerable determination of the great body of the American people. The country decided anew, and once for all, in November, 1864, that the Rebellion should be put down *by force*,—and it elected a President, a Vice-President and a Congress pledged by their principles, their history and their characters, to prosecute the war to the complete accomplishment of that great end. But the end was attained before the new Administration assumed the power to which it thus succeeded. The war closed by the overthrow of the rebels, and their unconditional surrender in April, 1865;—and it thus happened that upon a Government, chosen, in both its Executive and legislative departments, to prosecute a gigantic War, devolved the responsibility of restoring Peace. The fiery temper and hot resentments so well adapted to the first of these great duties, were in themselves scarcely conducive to the other; and it is not surprising that difficulties of a very formidable character should have revealed themselves during the progress of the work. Long before the war had closed President LINCOLN had foreseen the necessity of preparing for peace, and of restoring the rebel States to their practical relations to the Federal Government. He had decided upon the appointment of Provisional Governors by whom the machinery of State Governments should again be set in motion,—and had used the power of amnesty and pardon, vested in him by the Constitution, as the means of creating a basis of voters for that purpose. Upon his death, President JOHNSON, continuing his Cabinet, had also continued his policy,—and during the ensuing Summer had restored local Governments in all the rebel States, secured free and complete acquiescence in the issue of the war, reopened courts of justice, restored to the mass of the people, upon compliance with the terms he had a right to prescribe, the fundamental right of suffrage, and laid the basis for a speedy restoration of the Union and the complete reëstablishment of the authority of the Constitution over all the States and Territories of the United States. Nothing remained but the readmission of the representatives from those States to their seats in Congress, under such regulations and restrictions as the safety of the nation might require; and this duty and responsibility devolved solely and exclusively upon the two Houses of Congress.

When Congress met in December it was found that a very sharp and determined hostility to the restoration policy of President LINCOLN, as developed by his successor, had sprung up in the midst of the Union Party, and had been so organized and disciplined in advance as to be ready for instant action. It rested upon the idea that the Southern States were conquered provinces—the Southern people conquered subjects—the property of the South lawful spoil of war—that the right of representation and all other constitutional rights, privileges and immunities had been forfeited by the States which engaged in the rebellion, and that *the power of* CONGRESS, *over all these rights and possessions, was absolute and supreme*—to be exercised solely in its own discretion and upon terms and conditions which it alone had the right to prescribe. The right was claimed for a Congress, in which only loyal States should be represented, to *reconstruct* the Government and Constitution of the United States; and the determination to do this, in opposition to the Executive policy of *restoration* of the Union and Constitution, already inaugurated and in the full tide of success, was avowed at the very outset of the session.

The first step taken was the appointment of the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, into whose hands each House of Congress surrendered its right of admitting members to seats, by jointly resolving that no member should be admitted into either, until the Committee had reported and both Houses should have taken final action upon its report. The rest of the session was spent by the Committee in taking testimony touching the condition of the Southern States, the temper of their people, the details of crime, the action of magistrates and the general character and tendency of their affairs. No member from any Southern State was admitted or even allowed to bring his credentials to the notice and judgment of either House, as they were at once sent to the Committee on Reconstruction. The local State governments already in operation at the South were ignored—communications from the Governors elected by their people, under authority of the Provisional Governors, appointed by the President, being refused a hearing or even a reception. Meantime bills were introduced and referred to commitees, for erecting territorial governments in the Southern States; for confiscating the real estate and other property of the Southern people; for annuling the action of the President in granting pardons; for excluding from the exercise of political rights the great mass of the Southern people; for dividing among the enfranchised slaves the lands of the Southern planters; for conferring the elective franchise upon the colored people of the Southern States, and generally for accomplishing all such changes in the structure of our Government and the condition of the people in the whole South, as the authors of these measures respectively found most consistent with their ideas of a perfect model Republic. Numerous amendments of the Constitution, some of them of the most sweeping character, were presented and pressed upon the action of Congress and the attention of the country. Resolutions were adopted holding the Southern States under absolute military rule during the pleasure of Congress, and the general scope of all the attempted action of that body was to concentrate supreme power over the States in the Federal Government, and all power in that Government in the hands of Congress.

It was soon found that the President did not assent to the theory upon which all these measures rested, and that he would oppose whatever power the Constitution gave him to their execution. He first vetoed a bill continuing the Freedman's Bureau—already existing as a measure of temporary relief—for an indefinite period, with powers very greatly enlarged, at an annual expense of from thirty to forty millions to the public treasury, and clothing the Executive with an enormous accession of public patronage. This veto was sustained by Congress, but encountered vehement denunciations in that body and among its supporters throughout the nation. He next vetoed a bill conferring on Federal officers absolute authority over State Courts, punishing with fine and imprisonment State judges and other officials for the execution of State laws in conflict with its provisions, and forbidding any discrimination, in civil rights, among inhabitants in any State. This Civil Rights Bill was passed against the veto, which was based on grounds of its alleged conflict with the Constitution. Thereupon the President was denounced and treated as having abandoned the Union Party and in league with the rebels of the Southern States; and from that time forward the time and attention of Congress were mainly devoted to warfare upon the Executive Department of the Government, and to the prosecution with renewed zeal of its measures for reconstructing the Union upon the broad basis of universal suffrage in the Southern States, without regard to race or color, as the essential condition of readmission to the right of representation in Congress.

Without going into further detail in regard to its action, it is sufficient to say that in all these attempts at reconstruction upon a basis of its own, Congress failed. It passed no bill of confiscation, none for ignoring or superseding the local governments of the Southern States, none for organizing territorial governments upon their soil, none for disfranchising their white people nor conferring the right of suffrage on the colored race. All that it did on the subject of Reconstruction was to submit to the several States an amendment of the Constitution, embodying (1) an equality of civil rights, (2) Federal representation based substantially upon voters instead of population, (3) excluding from office certain classes of rebels, (4) declaring the public debt inviolable, and forbidding payment for emancipated slaves, and (5) giving Congress power to carry these provisions into effect. And while these amendments are indorsed by Congress as in themselves just and desirable, their adoption is not made requisite as a condition of readmission to representation in Congress, but that matter is left open, as heretofore, to the constitutional discretion of each House. And one practical step toward restoration has been taken in the admission of members into both branches of Congress from the State of Tennessee—each House acting for itself upon facts presented and not under any terms imposed as conditions precedent, nor upon any theory which denied the existence of Tennessee as a State in the Union, and upon a footing of equal rights and equal dignity with all the other States.

It cannot be denied, therefore, that in spite of its exclusion of these States from Congress—an exclusion maintained throughout the session and broken at last only in the case of Tennessee, Congress has failed to sanction any theory at war with that of the Executive department of the Government, or to give practical effect to any plan of Reconstruction hostile to that policy of restoration proposed by the President, of admitting *loyal* representatives from *loyal* States whenever they present themselves for admission—a policy at once more simple and effectual and far more in conformity with the spirit and letter of the Constitution. In spite of the strenuous and determined efforts of the extreme men who obtained at the outset a leading authority in the Union Party, and notwithstanding their apparent control of its action upon questions of theory, and upon general and comparatively unimportant points, they could never bring it up, in the final test, to sanctioning the practical measures by which they sought to carry their theories into effect. The work of restoration is thus left incomplete. Congress has failed to respond to the first expectations of the country in this regard, and has left to a future session one of the most obvious and important of the duties devolved upon it.

The action of Congress upon other great questions which were fairly before it, has been scarcely more complete or satisfactory. It has passed a new law of Internal Taxation, by which some important industrial interests are sensibly relieved without impairing the public revenue. It imposes an excise of *three* cents a pound on cotton and two dollars a gallon on whisky,—while clothing and many other articles of indispensable utility are relieved altogether, or the tax upon them is greatly lightened. It has failed in revising the Tariff upon imports, mainly because it was too much under the control of special interests to enact a law equal and just in its operation. If has to some extent equalized the bounties paid to the soldiers of the war, and has reorganized the army so as to meet the most pressing wants of the country. The House made a frenzied and rather foolish bid for Irish votes by attempting to repeal the Neutrality Laws in the Fenian interest, but failed to secure the concurrence of the Senate, and our foreign relations remain untouched. It has given away to railroad and other corporations some hundreds of millions of acres of the public lands, and has thus still further diminished what, with proper care, would have been an inexhaustible fund for the redemption of the public debt and the payment of the expenses of the Government. It has increased the pay of its own members from $3,000 to $5,000 per annum, but has very nearly equalized the aggregate expense of its sessions by reducing their mileage from 40 to 20 cents per mile—thus reducing the aggregate paid for mileage from $420,000 to a little over $200,000. Its general action in matters of expense has been lavish where party interests were involved, and its general temper throughout the session has indicated a pretty close regard for securing the supremacy of the Union Party in the future. But the tone of its debates has been courteous, elevated, and much more free from partisan acrimony and personal bitterness than usual. Both the language and action of the Democratic portion of both Houses have been marked by a just and fair regard for the interests of the nation, and have indicated a patriotic purpose to consult the welfare of the country rather than the mere promotion of party success. Many Congresses may have done more to meet the necessities of the time, but none for many years has been more free from the rancorous and reckless partisanship which has sometimes done grievous discredit to our character, as well as inflicted serious injury upon our interests, than that which has just closed its first and longest session.

The Patterson Case in the Senate.

One of the earliest errors of the session was the adoption of a joint resolution by which the constitutional provision making each House the sole judge of the qualification of its members, was set aside, and the joint consent of the two Houses was made essential to admission into either. It was a part of the Radical programme, and one that was relied upon by Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS and his friends to secure more effectually the exclusion of Southern Senators and Representatives. Binding force or efficacy it never had, seeing that it conflicted with an authority superior to that of its authors; but its intent was clear, and so long as it remained in force it rendered more difficult action in favor of the South at either end of the Capitol.

In pursuance of the arrangement, the case of Senator PATTERSON came on Friday before the House. The Senate, after the extraordinary duplication of tests invented by Mr. SUMNER, had by a vote of 35 to 2 decided in favor of Mr. PATTERSON's admission. But the joint resolution called for the concurrent action of the House, and thither, therefore, the case was sent. And the House was not slow to sit in judgment upon the fitness of one, with whose qualification it had nothing whatever to do. The Senate had consented to a modification of the test oath, to meet the peculiarities of Mr. PATTERSON's position as a judicial officer of Tennessee during its subjection to rebel power; and upon this proposed relaxation of the test the Radicals grounded their opposition. Mr. SHELLABARGER "would not till his dying day" consent to a mitigation of the test. Mr. STOKES, who in 1861 counseled armed resistance to Mr. LINCOLN's measures for the restoration of the Union, now talked of maintaining the test oath "as a flaming sword" to guard the loyalty of the nation. Mr. CONKLING was not less intolerant. And the whole band of Radicals arrayed themselves on the side of the test oath, against Mr. PATTERSON and the vote of the Senate in his behalf, and in support of the authority unconstitutionally taken under the joint resolution. The Senate resolution was tabled in the House, and under the terms of the joint arrangement Mr. PATTERSON's admission seemed to be postponed indefinitely.

The Senate, however, on second thoughts refused to submit to this invasion of its rights. For on Saturday the case of Mr. PATTERSON was again taken up without reference to the vote in the House, and proceeded with as though no plan of concurrent action had ever been dreamed of. Without alluding to the decision of the House upon the resolution sent thither for concurrence, the Senate quietly resumed the full authority vested in it by the Constitution, and reasserted its right to be the sole judge of the qualifications of its members. And a decisive majority affirmed Mr. PATTERSON entitled to his seat.

Gratifying as this decision is, as an act of justice to one whose loyalty to the Union was conspicuous in the darkest days of the war, its importance arises from other aspects of the case. By admitting Mr. PATTERSON, notwithstanding the House declaration of his ineligibility, the Senate has repudiated the unconstitutional compact created by the Radicals to embarrass the question of Southern representation. The House may continue to dispose of the claims of those who have been elected representatives as to its passions and prejudices shall seem best. But the Senate, in effect, decided that the House shall have no further voice touching the qualifications of Senators, over whom the Senate has re-asserted its exclusive jurisdiction. To this extent the proceeding is undoubtedly significant.

But its significance extends much further. It affects the operation of the test oath quite as much as the Radical plan of concurrent jurisdiction. The Senate resolution, as adopted all but unanimously on Friday, provided for the omission of a material part of the test oath, and by that circumstance established a precedent of the highest importance. So far as the Senate is concerned, it overthrows the doctrine of literal inviolability which has hitherto given the oath its "iron-clad" reputation. It shows that the oath may be abridged or modified to cover the peculiarities of any particular case; the oath itself being no longer regarded as supreme when exigencies arise to call for its modification, except in relation to the spirit of the purpose which its enactment was designed to accomplish. If only the loyalty of Senators-elect be established satisfactorily, the mere words of the test oath ought not to be a bar to their admission; and so the Senate has substantially declared. Thus considered, the case may seem to establish the sufficiency of checks exercised by the Senate under the Constitution before the test oath was invented, but upon this head discussion would be superfluous. We are content to take the good as it comes, and simply note its lessons.

The Atlantic Cable.

The electric chord which is to bind America and Europe by a myriad ties has been completed, and the two continents talk together, with but a few minutes to separate them.

Past failures had somewhat abated hope upon the subject. Promise and performance had borne so slight a relation each to the other, that scepticism had qualified faith and diverted attention from the enterprise. There were many who ranked it among present impossibilities, and yet others who saw the way to triumph only through further trials and disasters.

The news of success which flashed upon the City yesterday produced an excitement all the greater because but partially anticipated. That a success had been achieved, however, became evident as dispatch after dispatch appeared. And when, later in the day, a budget of European news arrived, with tidings of engagements by land and water, of a treaty between Prussia and Austria, and of smaller incidents in English politics, the great fact became patent, and the dullest mind began to realize the revolution which has burst upon us.

For the full details of the work accomplished by the *Great Eastern*, we must necessarily wait until another day. Of the difficulties connected with it, the ponderous and varied preparations, the skill and patience required, the obstacles to be surmounted and the dangers to be met—we learned much on the occasion of former attempts. In the present instance it has been known that the construction of the cable had undergone great improvement, and that former mishaps had suggested more perfect arrangements in regard to the sinking of the cable and the testing of it from the moment of embarkation. Still, perhaps, those of us who know of the enterprise only by its results may but imperfectly appreciate the endurance, the resource, the diversity of science and ingenuity which have at length brought the enterprise to a successful issue. Time will familiarize us with its wonders, and enable us to comprehend the extent and value of the efforts which preceded its completion.

With yesterday, then, began a new era in the history of the world. Of its nature, its disturbing force, its reorganizing tendencies, we can yet only speculate. To the general public the visible result will be little more than an addition to the stock of news available for daily consumption. By-and-by they will accustom themselves to look for dispatches from St. Petersburg, Paris or London as regularly and with as little concern as now they devour scraps of intelligence from Cincinnati or New-Orleans. They will read of a Conference at Vienna within a few minutes of its termination, and will think no more of the occurrence than now they think of the transmission of the Associated Press report from Washington. They will glance at the day's market prices at Liverpool or Bremen, with as much of the matter-of-course feeling as now they scan the trade reports from Chicago or St. Louis. And they will feel almost as deeply interested in the morning's tidings of diplomacy at Paris, and Ministerial explanations in London, as now they are in the passing history of President JOHNSON's Administration. The ramified agencies that are at work to concentrate intelligence from the Old World as from the New, will hardly be thought of; and the Atlantic Cable will be esteemed a familiar friend, the exact value of whose operations it were hardly necessary to compute.

The business men of the world will feel the effects of the new power more directly, and will comprehend their bearing more judiciously. Importer and exporter, jobber and retailer, banker and broker, buyer and seller—all will from this moment be made conscious of the change. The nature of transactions in trade and finance will be altered; they will assume new forms and be subject to another set of contingencies; and though the old fogy trader may object to the innovations, and grumble at the increased sharpness and smartness which will determine the race, we fancy that the great majority of the mercantile community will quickly and quietly adapt themselves to the altered state of things. The money value of the cable will be to them apparent from the start.

To none, however, is the cable fraught with so much significance as to the maker of newspapers. The merchant or the financier has but to take one bold step, look the revolution full in the face, and go on making money more rapidly than ever. The journalist may not so easily meet the case. His foreign news arrangements are upset; appliances on which he has relied for years are superseded, and a necessity arises for revising and reconstructing on nearly every hand. European mails will be little more than waste paper. The profound discussions of the Old World Press will pass unread; for long ere their receipt, the facts on which they rest will have been made known, and later facts will render distant opinions out of date. More labor, and that of a more educated kind, will be a necessity, and the value of the newspaper will more than keep pace with the enterprise, the expenditure and the ability which are already essential to its production.

THE STATE OF EUROPE AS REPORTED BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.—By mail we have European news to the 17th inst., by telegraph, *via* Father Point, to the 20th, and the special dispatches by the Atlantic Cable give us a hasty but passably intelligible summary, covering both of these dates and extending to the 27th. As indicative of the military situation in Germany and Northern Italy, it would be unsafe to speculate largely upon the report, especially that portion of it which speaks of the conclusion of a treaty of peace between Prussia and Austria. It is possible, however, that the news may not be premature. The report by the *Peruvian* stated, on the authority of an evening issue of the Paris *Moniteur*, that Prussia (on the 20th) had agreed to a suspension of hostilities for five days, so as to enable Austria to take into consideration the basis of a peace. Late dispatches, however, of the same date make it appear that the conditions proposed by Austria had been rejected. Yet, the latter report again is contradicted by the Cable telegram of the 23d, which says that a five days' armistice had, at that date, been agreed to between the belligerents, Austria claiming to have gained an important victory over the Italian fleet, two days previously, on the coast of Dalmatia; and claiming also a victory over the Prussians on the 24th. Whether these conflicting statements—if successes they were—predisposed the Austrians to agree to an armistice and entertain the Prussian conditions of peace, can only be conjectured. If the report of the 27th is authoritative, which represents that a treaty of peace had been agreed on, the immediate inducements leading to that result do not greatly concern us. We can only hope that the report may not prove to be premature.

The Finances and the Bounty Appropriation.

The mischievous equalization of bounties proposed some months ago by the House of Representatives, and urged with great pertinacity by Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, on the Senate, was finally defeated; but by way of compensation or compromise, if you please, an appropriation for bounties, equal all over the country in its operation and certainly quite liberal in view of the present condition of the finances, was engrafted on the Civil Appropriation Bill. While we should have preferred the whole question to have gone over to the December session, we regard this result as a most important modification of the original scheme, the money proportions of which were too vast to contemplate without serious fears of the consequences to the public credit, to say nothing of the inequalities to the States and the suspicions of jobbery that surrounded it. It is perhaps too soon to indulge a very close estimate of the draught which the present appropriation will probably make upon the resources of the Treasury, but it is sufficient to know that the sum total will not equal one-third the original purpose of the House Bill. The probability seems to be that the claims to the $100 and $50 bounties provided for, and which, after the most deliberate and scrupulous examination of the Treasury, will be allowed, will fall short of seventy-five millions of dollars. And the distribution of this whole sum will no doubt be spread over the next twelve or eighteen, if not twenty-four months.

Of the manner in which this appropriation was finally carried on Saturday, instead of leaving the whole subject of bounties to go over to the Winter session, we shall say nothing in connection with its bearing on the public revenues. It would doubtless have been more satisfactory to the country if made in a separate bill and disconnected in its final passage from the advance in the pay of Congress itself. But as the other appropriations of the session, including the support of the army on the peace establishment, and the cutting down of some of the early navy estimates, are not on a scale of great extravagance, we are encouraged to believe that Mr. MCCULLOCH will be able to spare at least fifty millions for the new bounties, and twice the sum for the further reduction of the public debt, out of the budget of the new fiscal year, as estimated in his annual report in December. His prospects for customs' revenue are sixty millions more than he estimated for, and this being in gold, we may add about twenty millions, by way of premium, on this large surplus to his miscellaneous receipts. He estimated altogether, for a surplus (in round numbers) of $112,000,000 as applicable to the reduction of the principal of the public debt, and we are prepared to believe that Congress has done nothing beyond the bounty appropriation under notice to seriously impair his calculations. These asked for $60,000,000 for the civil service, including pensions and the Indian treaties, and while the pensions especially have been made liberal in the acts of the recent session, the sum estimated for will probably cover all the actual disbursements of the year for the civil service. The War Department was put down for $39,000,000 and the Navy for $44,000,000, while taken together the appropriation bills of the session should not involve an actual expenditure within the twelve months of over $75,000,000, in place of $83,000,000. The interest on the public debt was stated at $141,000,000; ($8,000,000 more than the actual of last year,) thus making up the $284,000,000 estimated for all expenses, exclusive of the $112,000,000 in reduction of the principal of the debt. These two sums are equal to the $396,000,000 estimated as the gross revenues of the year, to wit, $100,000,000 in gold from Customs; $275,000,000 from Excises, and $21,000,000 from miscellaneous sources. During the late fiscal year the revenues aggregated $558,000,000, and we have no present reason to suspect that they will fall short of $500,000,000 this year, to wit, Customs, $160,000,000; Excises, $300,000,000; Miscellaneous, $40,000,000. In this calculation we set off against the *general* reduction contemplated by the new Internal Tax Bill, the *special* increase which ought to be realized from distilled spirits, cotton, tobacco and cigars, and will be if the law is properly administered.

FILLIBUSTERING.—The Western papers contain some "startling revelations" concerning a "secret plot to gobble Central America." We are told of a scheme which has been on foot for nearly a year, to send an armed party to some of the Central American ports, (we are not told which,) to seize the country and organize a purely "Yankee" Republic. The principal points of operations are said to be St. Louis, New-Orleans, Cincinnati and Cleveland; and a fine programme is alleged to have been drawn up. We do not give any importance to this "startling revelation" made by a "one-armed detective," and have no idea that it will come to anything more than scores of other fillibustering schemes which are continually being projected by the uneasy spirits of the country. At the same time, there may well be apprehensions among sober and conservative citizens as to the dangers to this Republic from the growth of the spirit of fillibustering. It is a disorganizing and wicked spirit. Its predominance is incompatible with our Constitution and liberties, the national honor, the public peace, the national credit, popular progress, and the general well-being of the country. It misleads, demoralizes and ruins our young men, unsettles those national habits which have won us so much greatness, and is to be altogether deprecated in every respect and from every point of view.

The fillibusters may as well, before commencing their movements, take note of the fact that our neutrality laws have not yet been repealed. As Gen. BANKS has shown in his report upon the subject, they are very rigid, and can hardly be evaded, and though, during the effort for their repeal, we have heard of fillibustering projects in the direction of Cuba, Mexico and Canada, as well as Central America, we judge that all such projects had better now be indefinitely adjourned.

Who Are the Bolters.

From the Tribune.

What can we do—to please HENRY J. RAYMOND and TRUMBLOW WEED, for instance? What concession will make them better Republicans? The first has done nothing but kick the traces when he dared, and bolt when he did not dare, ever since he entered Congress. The other has done nothing but attempt to destroy the party from the time he betrayed WADE WOLFE in the very agony of the war, down until he arranged with NIBLACK and HENDRICKS to create a Copperhead Convention for hungry Republicans.

This often repeated, and as often refuted, slander is resorted to when the *Tribune* gets cornered, and has no other arrow in its quiver. Gen. WADSWORTH was defeated by the rapacity, blindness and recklessness of a senseless State Convention, and incapable, profligate State Committee. The facts have been fully stated, and remain uncontradicted. Had not the conduct of the canvass been taken out of experienced and reliable hands, Gen. WADSWORTH would have been elected. His defeat was accomplished in New-York and Brooklyn, where Mr. GREELEY and his friends had control. Mr. WEED and his friends were faithful to the Republicans. Indeed, that individual, as Mr. GREELEY knows, is incapable of political duplicity. Neither his friends nor his enemies are left for a moment in doubt in regard to his course toward them.

But how is it with Mr. GREELEY? Did he not endeavor to stab Mr. LINCOLN after his nomination? Was he not in the "Radical ring" for a bolting nomination for President? Did he not write circulars to Gov. SMITH, of Vermont, and other distinguished Republicans on the subject of nomination against Mr. LINCOLN? And was not all this designed to throw the Government into the hands of "Copperheads?"

Mr. WEED has never exchanged a word with either Mr. NIBLACK or Mr. HENDRICKS, and is unknown to those gentlemen. Still less has he, like Mr. GREELEY, consorted with "Copperheads." He did not, like Mr. GREELEY, go to Washington when all was gloom, and cuddle with VALLANDIGHAM, VOORHEES, &c. Nor did he like Mr. GREELEY, visit Mr. PENDLETON at the New-York Hotel.

When Mr. GREELEY was inciting and stimulating the South to secession, "T. W." was endeavoring to arouse and incite the North to sustain the Union. When Mr. GREELEY whined for "peace upon the best attainable terms," "T. W." was urging the people to back the Government in "fighting it out on this line." When Mr. GREELEY rushed "like mad" to Canada, fooled by Colorado JEWETT, GEORGE SANDERS and JAKE THOMPSON, to croak about peace, while they were hatching conspiracies to raid, burn and assassinate, "T. W." was laboring to satisfy the country that, instead of paying $400,000,000 for Slavery, it was better to rely upon GRANT, SHERMAN, FARRAGUT and PORTER to deal with that "peculiar institution."

The Saratoga Union Convention.

From the World.

With popular movements the gentlemen who sign the call for the Saratoga Convention are not always in the closest sympathy. Yet this rising demand for an immediate restoration of the Union includes them in its sweep. We are perfectly aware of the origin of this call, and the way in which some political wreckers hope to pick up flotsam and jetsam out of the flood. But gentlemen like HAMILTON FISH, WILLIAM B. ASTOR, CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, DANIEL DREW, FRANCIS SKIDDY and A. T. STEWART are not altogether likely to be floating round loose, and still less are they likely to assemble themselves into a bob for Mr. WEED's kite, or Mr. RAYMOND's kite, or anybody else's kite.

And these potent influences, it would seem, have finally "included" the wide, wide *World* in "their sweep." But it comes reluctantly, and with contortions and grimace. The *World* "scanned" its own columns several days, in doubt and misgiving; but, "thanks to Mrs. WINSLOW's soothing syrup," it found relief yesterday, and we are happy to see that it is "as well as could be expected" this morning.

But the *World* affects a wisdom quite marvelous in announcing that it "is aware of the origin of this call," and actually knows how it was done! Wonderful sagacity! How anxious "outside barbarians" must be to rise to this intellectual eminence! But let us be patient. We may, in time, grow in knowledge.

The *World* is distressed—not on its own account, of course!—about that feature in the call which "excludes those who refused their support to the Government in putting down the rebellion." This, the *World* says, will disturb Southern men. Not a bit of it. The Southern men have had enough of "Copperhead" coöperation, and are sick of it. They go now for Union, and with Union men. And in this they show more sense than belongs to those at the North who sympathized with rebellion.

PARADOXICAL.—Referring to the coming canvass in New-York, the *Tribune* says: "The State is ours, and we must see that it is held." In the same column the *Tribune* commands the Union Party to "stand upon the sentiment of impartial suffrage," and to consent to no compromise. On a recent occasion, however, our cotemporary admitted that the party that should take its stand on the dogma of impartial (or negro) suffrage would be defeated, as compensation for which a remote resurrection was promised. Will the *Tribune* therefore explain how it proposes to reconcile its behest with its professed object? If the party commit itself to negro suffrage, it cannot hold the State. The *Tribune* insists that it shall do both. But, on its own showing, how?

THE BATTLE AT ASCHAFFENBURG.—From the latest news received we see that we were in error to presume that this battle was fought by the united Federal army. It was only, as it now appears, the Eighth Federal Army Corps, consisting of the contingents of Wurtemberg, Baden, Hesse Darmstadt and Nassau, who, on their way to join the Seventh Corps, composed of the Bavarian quota, were attacked and defeated by the Prussians. But the Prussians lost no time in using their victory to the best purpose, and have, as we predicted they would, occupied Darmstadt and besieged Mayence.

FOREIGN NEWS—POLITICAL.—The latest news by steamer from Europe is printed on our second page. On the sixth page we give a quantity of interesting Political matter.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, July 27.

Steamer *Worcester*, from Liverpool for Baltimore, arrived within the Capes yesterday. Bark *Marathon*, from Cuba for Baltimore, arrived here yesterday.

The French frigate *Thomas*, from Annapolis for Halifax, N. S., and brig *Francis Jane*, from Baltimore for Rio, passed out the Capes yesterday; bark *Chanticleer*, Norfolk for Demarara, arrived to-day.

The rebel steamer *Patrick Henry*, sunk in Richmond harbor, is to be removed.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Minority Report on the Assassination Business.

Provisions of the New Bounty Bill.

Some of the Important Bills that Failed.

Alexander H. Stephens on the Philadelphia Convention.

Members Going Home and Quiet Restored.

Secretary Harlan's Letter of Resignation.

The Laws of the United States to be Revised.

Arrival of President Juarez at Chihuahua.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 29.

THE BOUNTY BILL.

The House attached Mr. WILSON's Bounty Bill to the Omnibus Bill and passed it; when it came to the Committee of Conference it was thrown out, and the Committee failed to agree and were discharged. Subsequently, on motion of Mr. WILSON, in the Senate, the new Committee of Conference was instructed to accede to the proposition of the House, modified by Mr. WILSON so as to give the three years troops who served two years $100, and the two years troops the same, providing also that two and three years soldiers discharged on account of wounds, and their widows and heirs should receive the full amount of bounty the same as though the full period had been served. In the conference, the report of which was accepted by both Houses, this proposition was modified so as to give the three years men who served out the full term $100, and two years men who have received a bounty of $50 and no more should receive a bounty of $50 additional. This completely cuts off all the two years troops, for none of them received a bounty of fifty dollars and no more. The bill as passed further provides for the fifty dollars to be paid to all who were discharged on account of wounds or disease, who were enlisted for less than two years, and thus lets in all those discharged for disability since the commencement of the war. Mr. WILSON made a strong fight for the soldiers, and it is mainly owing to his persistence that the bill passed. His own proposition, untouched, would have given more general satisfaction, and cost less money than the present law. But it was the best he could do, and he had a very hard fight to get that. He does not approve of the section referring to two years troops, and it will probably be amended next session. Inasmuch as there was no money appropriated to pay these bounties, none can be paid until the next session of Congress.

ALEXANDER H. STEVENS ON THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

Hon. ALEXANDER H. STEVENS has sent the following letter to Hon. M. BLAIR. The letter was marked private, but Mr. BLAIR believes he is warranted in giving it publicity.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

GENTLEMEN: I beg a place in your columns for the enclosed letter to me from Hon. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS. In committing it to the press I am taking a questionable liberty with him, for the letter is marked private, but in the present circumstances of the country, I think it so desirable that the people should know the real temper of the South, that I feel justified in publishing this letter from one who, at the outbreak of the war, was the representative-man of the Union Party of the South, and is the recognized exponent of the Southern sentiment at this moment. President LINCOLN had great confidence in Mr. STEPHENS. He told me repeatedly that he had offered him a seat in the Cabinet, and he retained great regard for him to the last. Yours respectfully, M. BLAIR.

CRAWFORDSVILL, Ga., July 23, 1866.

Hon. Montgomery Blair, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 17th inst. is before me. I thank you heartily for it. No man in the United Strtes did or could more cordially approve and indorse the objects of the proposed Union Convention at Philadelphia, as I understood them, than I did, and yet, from considerations of expediency, I doubted the propriety of me taking active part in it. I was also in doubt, to some extent, whether, with other views on the part of those who made the call, the words were not so phrased in the call as to exclude all who occupied a similar position to my own, and from other considerations as those which had occurred to me. Your letter relieves me from the last class of doubts; but those of the other class still exist, notwithstanding your strong views to the contrary. Individually, my whole soul is enlisted in the cause of a speedy, full, and perfect restoration of the Government under the Constitution, and its permanency under that Constitution, as it now stands. There is nothing within my power that I am not willing cheerfully to do to effect and accomplish that end. Indeed, you will excuse me in saying it, but it is the truth, I would be willing to offer up my life itself, if by so doing this great result could be obtained, and peace, union, harmony, prosperity, happiness and constitutional liberty be thereby secured to the millions now living, and the untold millions hereafter to live on this continent. There are many personal embarrassments or difficulties in the way of my going to the Convention. These I alluded to before, but I bm resolved to be there if I can. In no event shall it be ever truthfully said of me that I failed to do everything in my power to save the country and its institutions. I did in 1860 exert my efforts to their utmost extent to avoid the late most lamentable war, and to save the Union on constitutional principles without a conflict of arms. This I did, too, while many of those now so clamorous for what they call the Union cause, were giving encouragment at least to the extreme men at the South, by clearly and decidedly intimating, if not fully expressing, a perfect willingness on their part that the Union might slide if the people of the South so willed it. I was even taunted with endeavoring to hold our people on to a Union that was no longer cared for by leading men of the dominant party at the North. I withstood these taunts even when I knew, or was informed truly, as I believed, that there was an organized body of men in Savannah to seize the Custom-house, Fort Pulaski, and in case the Senate did not secede. All this I stated to you, and to which you allude in your letter before me; nor should I have any hesitancy in stating it to the public if any public good could thereby be effected. The public good is my only object. How best to subserve, that consistently with truth, honor and uprightness is the only question with me, personal interests have no influence with me whatever, at least I think so, and may be excused for saying so. Had I been governed by personal feelings I should have had nothing to do with the late trouble, further than entering my earnest protest against them. And had I been governed by personal feeling I should not now be in the situation I am. If the Union shall be restored under the Constitution, as I earnestly desire to see it done, and I am willing to do all I can toward that end, it is my fixed purpose to retire forever from all connection with public affairs, so that, while it would seem that my present efforts are tending to a result in which I have more or less personal interest—that is, admission as a Senator in Congress—yet I assure you I never expect or intend to hold that position long, even if the seat should be awarded to me. Yours truly,

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

THE CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The President and the Cabinet spent about two hours on Saturday in discussing the Civil Appropriation Bill. The features that gave most trouble were the bounty provision and the increased pay of members of Congress. The bill was finally signed by the President very reluctantly.

BILLS UNSIGNED.

The only bills remaining in the President's hands unsigned are the bill to admit Nebraska and the joint resolution permitting the use of the Fair building by the friends of Ireland. All other bills were signed by the President before he left the Capitol yesterday.

BILLS THAT FAILED.

Among the important bills that failed in either House for want of time or because of opposition under the rules are the following: In the Senate, Gen. BANKS' Neutrality Bill, Mr. STEVENS' Air Line Railroad, Mr. JENCKES' Bankrupt Bill, Mr. BINGHAM's Wool Tariff Bill, and Mr. CONKLING's concurrent Congressional Adjournment Resolution. In the House Mr. HOOPER's Bank Bill, the Northern Pacific Railroad Bill, and Mr. SHERMAN's Funding Bill were all postponed until December, while Mr. MORRILL, considering the short time remaining, concluded not to press his important bill for the reorganization of the various Executive Departments. The failure of the Bank Bill was especially unfortunate, in view of the inefficiency of several of the provisions of the present law respecting proceedings in cases of its violation.

PRIVATE CLAIMS.

A review of the acts passed at the session of Congress just closed develops the fact, notwithstanding all the outcry on the subject, that at no session for years have so few bills of the character of private claims, or those known as "jobs" taking money out of the Treasury for private purposes, been passed. Venal and Copperhead sheets have virulently assailed Congress on this score, but if required to produce proof of their charges they will have a hard time of it. However large their public appropriations have been, private claims, many of them just and correct, have almost entirely been set aside or rejected. The entire class of war claims, both from loyal and disloyal States, were stopped at the outset in the House by a resolution of its Committee on Claims to refer all such demands to the Court of Claims; and the jurisdiction of that Court was enlarged for that especial purpose.

MOVEMENTS OF MEMBERS.

The adjournment occurred on Saturday, and at a late hour of the day, but few members left the city last evening. About fifty left to-night, however, and nearly all the rest will get away to-morrow and Tuesday. Speaker COLFAX left for Indiana to-night, and enters upon the canvass in his district immediately. He speaks at South Bend on Wednesday night.

GEN. DIX AND THE HAGUE MISSION.

Gen. DIX is reported to have been quite indignant at his nomination as Minister to the Hague, or, as he is said to have expressed it, "a place that DAN SICKLES would not accept." As it was, however, he was not confirmed, because the Senate did not reach his nomination before adjournment. Gen. STEEDMAN was not confirmed Superintendent of Public Printing for the same reason.

THE MINORITY REPORT ON THE ASSASSINATION COMPLICITY CASE.

Representative ROGERS, yesterday, made a minority report, signed by himself only, as a member of the Judiciary Committee, to which was referred an investigation as to what complicity, if any, JEFFERSON DAVIS and others had in the assassination of President LINCOLN.

He says for some reason or reasons, not fully stated, the majority of the Committee determined to throw in his way every possible impediment, not only in any assistance he might try to render them in what he considered a common task imposed upon them by the House, but even in his working out any conclusion for himself, when it became evident that in this they would not only have none of his assistance or fellowship, but resented deeply any attempt of his to render it. The papers were put away from him, locked in boxes, hidden, and, when he asked to see them, he was told, day after day and week after week, that he could not have access to them. It was not until noon of Friday that he was allowed freely to look through them and derive any knowledge based upon their examination for the purposes of this report. Had the majority permitted him to use the customary privileges, but from which they excluded him, this report would have been of more benefit to the cause of justice and truth than he could now hope to make it. Mr. ROGERS says the main portions of the testimony alleged to connect DAVIS and others with the assassination of President LINCOLN was all *ex parte*, and in the absence of any person cross-questioning and explaining it. The method of the examination of SANFORD CONOVER, the principal witness and originator of all the oral testimony relevant, presented by the Bureau of Military Justice to establish the guilt of DAVIS was this, viz.: The testimony he had given at the assassination mock trials on the 20th of May, 1865, was read to him, when he said it was all true. Mr. ROGERS examined at some length the testimony of CONOVER, MERRITT and others, to show its worthlessness and total unreliability—that of the last-named being wholly invalidated by his contradictions, would amount to nothing unsupported, with its evident perjuries unexplained. When Mr. HOLT forwarded it with the rest, he accompanied the whole of it with an explanatory argument, every sentence of which is redolent with the logic of prosecution; and to him (ROGERS) it almost felt as if it revealed something of personal motive in the conviction. The sending of any argument to convince the Committee, was in itself a step of doubtful propriety. In conclusion, he says: "I cannot agree with the statement made in the concluding paragraphs of the majority report, 'that it is the duty of the Executive Department of the Government, for a reasonable time and by the proper means, to pursue the investigations for the purpose of ascertaining the truth.' The Government," Mr. ROGERS says, "through the Bureau of Military Justice, has pursued its investigations over one year with the rigor of military power and the expenditure of vast amounts, and in CONOVER, CAMPBELL, SNEVEL and Co., we have the result of their labors. How long is this man to be under these imputations without even a preliminary examination? This is worse than the treatment of D'ENGHEIN—worse than the quicker cruelties of an *auto da fé*. Disagreeing with the majority report on this point, as on most others, I believe it to be the duty of the authorities holding DAVIS to give him a preliminary examination, as prescribed by the usages and practices of all civilized nations. If in that examination it be found that there remains anything unsatisfied, it is the duty of the Government to immediately hand him to the civil authorities, that he and the others accused may have opportunity to show to the world the malice and falsehood of these wicked accusations. The discoveries of the doings of the Bureau of Military Justice render it a duty that whatever be done in this matter hereafter be done in a less suspicious locality, and freed from secrecy. Evil motives alone fear the light. The Government of this country should have in this matter nothing to hide or fabricate in darkness. As regards the trial for treason, that is already before the proper tribunal, and I have only to express surprise that the judicial branch of the Government should have so long deferred the trial, and that a prisoner could be ready for trial so long, ask for it so persistently, and yet, in defiance of law and usage, be so long denied."

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

There is much rejoicing here to-night over the news of the final success of the Atlantic Cable. The dispatches from Mr. FIELD are devoured with eager interest, and the magnitude of the great achievement is only appreciated when the public is startled by the announcement that on the 26th inst., only Thursday last, a treaty of peace was signed between Austria and Prussia. Further news of the complete success of the great undertaking is anxiously awaited.

REVISION OF THE UNITED STATES LAWS.

Among the confirmations by the Senate on Friday night, were the Commissioners to revise the laws of the United States, viz: CALEB CUSHING, WM. JOHNSTON and CHARLES P. JAMES. The first named has a national reputation, and there is, therefore, no necessity special mention of him. Judge JOHNSTON and Judge JAMES are well-known in Ohio, where they have practiced law for many years. Both stand high in their profession, and both have been upon the bench as Judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati. Judge JOHNSTON was the Whig nominee for Governor of Ohio just before that party dissolved. The Commission is altogether one of great ability, and better selections could scarcely have been made.

VALLANDIGHAM A DELEGATE TO THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

A private dispatch received here from Hamilton, Ohio, last night, states that the Democratic District Committee for the Third District of that State have appointed Judge GILMORE and C. L. VALLANDIGHAM delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. The Committee as they came together were divided upon VALLANDIGHAM and his opponent, and but one member from Montgomery County appeared. That member cast five votes for his absent colleague and elected VALLANDIGHAM. Strong efforts were made by prominent Conservative Republicans and War Democrats in the Third District to defeat the selection of VALLANDIGHAM, and appeals were made to him personally to withdraw from the contest, but VALLANDIGHAM insisted that he was the true representative of the people of his district, and he would go to the Convention let come what may.

BREVET APPOINTMENTS.

The Senate has been very liberal, in connection with the Executive Department, in bestowing brevets for gallant and meritorious conduct in the field, the honors having been conferred for services as far back as the first battle of Bull Run. In some cases no less than three brevets have been given to one person. Volunteer as well as regular officers share in these complimentary promotions, which do not carry extra pay, nor are they altogether conferred on fighting men. Recruiting, commissary and quartermaster officers, and those who have performed duty in various other branches, and some possessing military titles, but who never even wore the army uniform, have been similarly breveted.

On the last day of the session of Congress the Senate confirmed, in gross, over two hundred brevets, from Major-Generals down to First Lieutenants, in addition to the thousand heretofore sanctioned by that body.

SECRETARY HARLAN'S LETTER OF RESIGNATION.

The following is a copy of Secretary HARLAN's letter of resignation:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27, 1866.

To the President:

Having heretofore informed you of my readiness to withdraw from the Cabinet when it might accord with your pleasure and convenience to name my successor, and, in pursuance of an understanding arrived at in a recent interview, I hereby tender my resignation of the office of Secretary of the Interior, to take effect upon the first day of September next.

In thus severing my official connection with your Administration, I would do injustice to my own feelings were I not to present my thanks for the uniform courtesy and kindness shown me by you during my term of service.

Praying that the Supreme Ruler of Nations may bless you with health and vigor to endure the arduous labors incident to your high position, and wisdom to carry into effect such wise measures of policy as Congress may devise to secure the domestic peace and national unity, I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant.

JAMES HARLAN.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The intelligence of the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph cable occasions much rejoicing throughout the city, and has astonished those who had predicted a failure of the enterprise. The President of the United States and the Secretary of State were the first in Washington to be apprised of the fact, and promptly sent responses to CYRUS W. FIELD.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Mr. ROMERO, the Mexican Minister, received to-day official news from the vicinity of Chihuahua, the present residence of the Mexican Government, up to the 30th ultimo. President JUAREZ and his Cabinet and Government, arrived at Chihuahua on the 17th, having met with a very enthusiastic reception from the people of the City of Chihuahua and the other towns of the State through which they passed. The following is a copy of the circular announcing the arrival of President JUAREZ at Chihuahua:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
CHIHUAHUA, Tuesday, July 17, 1866.

The Citizen President of the Republic left El Paso on the 10th inst., and arrived to-day in this city, where he comes to establish for the present the residence of the National Government. All the State is now free from the invading foreign and traitor forces. The citizens of Chihuahua, always moved by their patriotism, have taken still more pains than even on former occasions to make the greatest and most enthusiastic demonstration of their respect and regard for the Chief Magistrate of the nation. When, on other occasions, this department has announced the change of residence of the National Government, caused by the exigencies of the war, it has been stated, and it is, therefore, unnecessary to repeat it now, that wherever the President may be, and under any circumstances he will always endeavor, as he has done heretofore, to fulfill his duties in sustaining the cause of independence, and the institutions of the Republic, until that cause succeeds finally, through the patriotism, courage and constancy of the Mexican people.

LERDO DE LEPADO.

To the Citizen Governor.

CUSTOMS LAWS.

Under a recent joint resolution Gen. GARFIELD and Senator CRESWELL have been appointed by their respective branches of Congress to codify the customs laws. A third person is to be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

THE CHOLERA AMONG THE MECCA PILGRIMS.

The following letter has just been received here:

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
PORT MAHON, July 30, 1866.

Hon. F. W. Seward, Assistant Secretary of State of the United States:

SIR: I have the honor to inform the Department that information has been received here that the mortality among the pilgrims at Mecca from cholera is much greater this season than the last. The information says that the disease is more fatal and of a much more malignant type than last year.

It is reported that the infection has again appeared in France. I have no information that the disease has as yet reappeared in Spain. The quarantine authorities, acting upon the supposition that the disease is contagious, have instituted a rigid quarantine, going so far as to require all vessels from the ports of the United States, and British ports, bound for any of the Spanish ports in the Mediterranean, to quarantine here. There is now at quarantine here, under the British flag, an American-built ship, *Lord Clarendon*, owned in and direct from New York, bound for Malaga. Vessels are arriving daily. The English outnumber all other nations, the average being about five to one of any other nation.

(Signed,) H. B. ROBINSON, Consul.

PERSONAL.

Gen. BIDWELL, Chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, leaves here on Tuesday for New-York, and will depart in the next steamer for Europe, intending to be absent until the beginning of the next session of Congress. Hon. O. H. BROWNING, Secretary of the Interior elect, is now here, and will remain in the city permanently until the expiration of his term of office, which commences on the first of September.

Presentation of a Portrait of Mr. Lincoln.

SPEECH BY HON. H. J. RAYMOND, IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JULY 23.

Mr. RAYMOND said: I ask unanimous consent of the House to suspend further proceedings under the order of the House for the present, until I submit a resolution for its action, the object of which I will briefly explain. Some months ago I received from the United States Consul at Aix-la-Chapelle, a letter of introduction which he had given to a Venetian artist by the name of SALVIATI. He inclosed a letter from that artist, from which I now send to the Clerk's desk an extract, and ask that it may be read.

The Clerk read as follows:

No. 134 REGENT-STREET, WEST LONDON,
Monday, April 9, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to address you, through the inclosed introduction of W. H. VESEY, Esq., of Aix-la-Chapelle.

During the deplorable war, which has now ceased, my fellow-citizens and myself ever felt the deepest sympathy for your great nation: and on hearing of your national bereavement in the death of one who will ever be remembered as one of the world's greatest heroes, my establishment thought it could not better express the sympathies of our countrymen than by presenting to the American nation a portrait of their deceased President, executed in such imperishable materials that it might be handed down to their posterity, and ever preserve in their memories the greatness and recollections of ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Prompted by such heartfelt emotions, a portrait of him has been executed in enamel mosaic, at my establishment in Venice, and now we beg its acceptance by the United States people, as a small token of our deepest sympathies with them in their bereavement, and as an expression of our unqualified admiration of the character of the great man represented by the portrait.

* * * * * * * *

Should this favor be denied me, I would beg that the portrait may be accepted by the American people, and placed in one of their great and admirable institutions, where it may be seen by all true Americans, who may rest assured that one thousand years hence the great President's portrait will be as perfect as when first executed, if uninjured by accident or willful design.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

A. SALVIATA.

Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND,
Member of the House of Representatives.

Mr. RAYMOND—The portrait, to which reference is made in the letter which has just been read, reached me a week or two since, and I caused it to be placed in the Speaker's room for the examination of members of this House. Those who have examined it will have seen that while the class of art to which it belongs is not perhaps the highest among the fine arts, it has nevertheless a great many recommendations, chief among which, as the artist himself states, is its imperishable nature. It is a style of art which is one of the oldest in Europe, and has contributed by its character to the preservation of the great masterpieces of early ages, which otherwise would have gone to decay. Some of the principal buildings of Italy, and notably among them San Marco, of Venice, and St. Peters, of Rome, are ornamented with works of art in mosaic, some in precious stones, and others in enamel. They have endured for hundreds of years, and are still as bright and fresh as when first executed. I trust that this House and this Congress will deem it proper to accept this gift from this foreign artist, presented as a tribute on his behalf and that of those associated with him to the greatness of our deceased President, as a mark of their respect for the great country over which he presided.

Some writer—I do not now remember who—has remarked in reference to criticisms upon literary works, that the verdict of a foreign nation may well be regarded as essentially the verdict of posterity. I am sure that that remark, to a certain extent, may be applied to the verdict of foreign nations upon the political character of the great men of any day; and in this respect we may well congratulate ourselves upon the unanimous approbation and applause which have greeted the career of the deceased President, whose loss we so recently were called upon to deplore. Perhaps more than any other prominent American who ever lived except, perhaps, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, ABRAHAM LINCOLN was the embodiment and representative of whatever is peculiar in the American character and in American culture; and more than any American with possibly the same exception, his character and his career have commanded the admiration and applause of foreign nations. From all parts of Europe—from the workingmen of England, from the workingmen of the great manufacturing cities of France—have come to us in various forms tributes to his character and tributes to the great work which he performed for this his native land, and the only land which his eyes had ever seen. And now, Sir, there comes to us from the ancient City of Venice a tribute in the form of a work of art, to which, I am sure, we shall accord a similar welcome.

Something, perhaps, of respect and sympathy may be due to the city from which this work comes—a city whose vicissitudes, political and civil, have been among the most remarkable in the history of the world—a city rightly styled by one of England's greatest poets "the eldest child of liberty" that

"Once did hold the gorgeous East in fee,
And was the safeguard of the West"—

A city which has passed through all the perils and changes to which free institutions are always subject, and which will stand as a monument of political vicissitude and uncertainty through all time to come—a city which is now passing through some of the most remarkable fortunes ever connected with the history of any people—having been the first great representative in Europe of republican liberty; then handed over by the first NAPOLEON to the domination of Austria, and now received from Austria by the third NAPOLEON, to be handed back again, as we may hope and trust, to the dominion of liberty. A present of this sort from such a city to this country, as a token of remembrance for ABRAHAM LINCOLN, may well be received by us with special expressions of appreciation and regard.

Sir, I offer this resolution, which I trust will be adopted unanimously:

Resolved by the House of Representatives, (the Senate concurring,) That Congress accepts the portrait of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, presented by Signor SALVIATI, of the City of Venice, with thanks to the donor, and that the portrait be placed for safe custody in the Library of Congress.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

LOUISIANA.

The Convention Trouble at New-Orleans--Dispatch from the President.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, July 29.

Yesterday the Attorney-General of the State and the Lieutenant-Governor telegraphed to the President of the United States, informing him of the violent and incendiary proceedings and speeches at the Republican negro meeting the night before, stating that a serious riot was feared; that the Governor had issued a proclamation calling an election to fill vacancies in the bogus Convention, and was in league with the Republicans; that it was intended to indict the members of the Convention by the Grand Jury, and asking if the President intended that the military forces of the United States should interfere to prevent the execution of civil process.

The President replied as follows:

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 28.

Albert Voorhies, Lieut.-Gov. of Louisiana:

The military will be expected to sustain and not obstruct or interfere with the proceedings of the Courts. A dispatch on the subject of this Convention was sent to Gov. WELLS this morning. A. JOHNSON.

The Mayor has issued the following proclamation:

MAYORALTY OF NEW-ORLEANS,
CITY HALL, July 30, 1866.

Whereas, The Extinction Convention of 1864 proposes meeting this day; and whereas intelligence has reached me that the peace and good order of the city might be disturbed. Now therefore, I, JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor of the City of New-Orleans, do issue this, my proclamation calling upon the good people of this city to avoid with care all disturbances and collision; and I do particularly call on the younger members of the community to act with such calmness and propriety as that the good name of the city may not be tarnished, and the enemies of the reconstruction policy of President JOHNSON be not afforded an opportunity so much courted by them, of creating a breach of the peace and of falsifying facts to the great injury of the city and State; and I do further enjoin upon all good citizens to refrain from gathering in or about the place of meeting of said Extinction Convention, satisfied by recent dispatches from Washington that the deliberation of the members thereof will receive no countenance from the President, and that he will sustain the agents of the present civil governments, and vindicate its laws and acts to the satisfaction of the good people of the State.

JOHN J. MONROE, Mayor.

In an interview with the Mayor, yesterday, Gen. BAIRD stated positively that he would prevent the Sheriff and posse or any State or civil officer from interfering with the Convention.

The *Tribune*, a Republican paper, says the Convention will meet to-morrow, and adjourn until the middle of September.

The World's Fair.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, July 25.

A meeting of the members of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday for the purpose of forming a committee to coöperate with the New-York committee in securing a creditable representation at the World's Fair in Paris, and particularly with the view of collecting specimens of the agricultural and mineral products of the Pacific States for exhibition there.

A letter to Gen. GODY states that President JUAREZ arrived at Chihuahua on the 17th ult., and was received with the greatest enthusiasm.

A letter from San Diego, Cal., dated July 16, says Maj.-Gen. VIGA, of the Mexican army, had arrived there wiih some followers.

The Syracuse Races.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sunday, July 29.

The following is the time made at the trot here yesterday. First Heat—*Dexter*, first half mile, 1:12½; heat 2:27¼; *Butler* several lengths behind. Second Heat—*Dexter*, first half mile, 1:15¾; heat 2:30½; *Butler* ten lengths behind. Four thousand people were on the ground. Great disappointment is expressed.

Gen. Sherman's Movements.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sunday, July 29.

Gen. SHERMAN arrived at the Kennard House this morning. He leaves for Washington to-morrow morning *viâ* Pittsburgh.

CANADA.

Reception of Gen. Sherman at Montreal.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL, Friday, July 27, 1866.

The reception of Gen. SHERMAN in Montreal must be highly gratifying to the people of the United States as well as to the distinguished General who was the recipient of the attentions paid to him. The General and his party were met at the station by a number of citizens, and escorted in carriages to the St. Lawrence Hall. After a drive around the mountain on the following day, and visiting the principle objects of interest, the General was invited by Col. BELL, commanding the Twenty-third Regiment, to be present at a parade. At noon, Gen. SHERMAN, with his staff, accompanied by Hon. GEORGE ASHMUN, Gen. KIRBY SMITH and other members of his party, went to the Camp de Mars, where the regiment was paraded. The regiment "marched past," saluting the General, and afterward went through a series of manœuvres with such precision as to call forth the highest encomium from the General, and the large crowd of spectators. Such was the wonderful accuracy and precision with which this crack regiment went through the bayonet exercise, in slow and quick time, as to elicit the cheers of the spectators, a commendation never before accorded to a regiment on this parade ground. At 2 o'clock the General gave a reception when a large number of citizens paid their respects, and were presented by Lieut.-Col. T. LYMAN. In the evening the General left for Quebec, and returned to town on Tuesday. Meantime Gen. Sir JAMES LINDSAY had arrived in town, and at 9 accompanied Gen. SHERMAN to a review of the two Armstrong field batteries at Lagar's Farm. These batteries are the finest in the service, and under command of Lieut.-Col. PIPON, a Crimean hero, who is a thorough soldier. This review was very interesting and gratifying to Gen. SHERMAN, as it gave him an opportunity of seeing the working of the famous Armstrong guns. After visiting with Gen. LINDSAY the man-of-war *Pylades*, and the gunboats, a fleet of which had just arrived at the wharf, he returned to the Hotel. At 3 Gen. SHERMAN and party were invited by a number of citizens to an excursion to Lake St. Louis, including a descent of the Lachine Rapids. A special train was furnished by the Grand Trunk Railway, free of expense, to convey the party to Lachine, where they embarked on board the steamer *Chambley*, which had also been placed at the disposal of the Committee by the Richelieu Steamboat Company. The party consisted of Gen. SHERMAN and staff and their ladies, Ex-Gov. ANDREWS, of Boston; Maj.-Gen. Sir JAMES LINDSAY and staff, the heads of military departments, officers of the navy, army and volunteers, with citizens. After enjoying the scenery of the lake, the party sat down to a champagne lunch. His worship Mayor STARNES presided, and did the honors in his usual happy and felicitous manner. The health of Her Majesty was received as became her loyal servants and subjects, but not with more enthusiasm than by the American guests. The President's health was received with all the honors, His Worship prefacing with a highly commendatory speech in favor of the distinguished occupant of the Presidential chair. The Army, Navy and Volunteers of Britain formed another toast, to which Gen. LINDSAY responded, alluding to the efforts of the United States Government to prevent the Fenian invasion, and expressed the gratitude of the country for the valuable services rendered by Gens. GRANT, MEADE and BARRY in protecting the border. He alluded to Gen. SHERMAN in the most flattering manner as one of the most distinguished soldiers of the day. Gen. SHERMAN's health was received with rounds of cheers, and drew forth a most excellent speech, thanking the people for the cordial reception given him, and the attentions received from Gen. LINDSAY and the officers of the army. Other toasts were given expressing kindly feelings toward the United States, and speeches were made by Rev. Mr. CORDNER and Ex-Gov. ANDREWS. The speech of the latter, which was most eloquent, was interrupted by the approach to the Rapids, and the festive table was deserted for the excitement of seeing the steamer pass through the surging, seething, boiling, rushing waters of the river, as it makes its way over the rocks and through the narrow channel. All gathered on the forward deck, and beheld with wonder the perfect command which the pilot has over the steamer as he guides the vessel through the boisterous waves, within a few feet of the rocks. Soon the steamer emerges into smooth water, and sails under the Victoria Bridge past the city, the Island of St. Helen, and affords a view of the picturesque villages below, and then returns. The excursion was a most successful affair, and must have been gratifying to the promoters, as well as to the distinguished guests. Gen. SHERMAN left town on Wednesday for the West. LEX.

Petroleum Torpedoes.

The *Scientific American* contains an illustration and description of a new invention, which it is claimed is revolutioning affairs in the petroleum regions, by restoring and greatly increasing the flow from wells hitherto supposed to have been exhausted.

Petroleum appears to be stored in pockets or veins in certain oil-bearing rocks, technically called "sand rocks," and found at varying depths below the surface. It not unfrequently happens that a well, after having reached one of those veins, and yielded the petroleum in paying quantities, gradually ceases to yield, the passage leading into the well having become closed by the accumulation of paraffine or clogged by the deposition of other extraneous substances. Again, wells are sunk into the oil-bearing rocks at great expense, without striking a vein, and are abandoned as "dry holes." Col. E. A. L. ROBERTS conceived the idea of exploding a torpedo in such wells to fracture the rock and clear the closed passages, or make artificial ones reaching the oil veins.

The idea was acted upon, and with such success that, by the use of the torpedo, the production of oil in one district of Pennsylvania has been increased 1,400 barrels per day within the last two months. In one instance, two wells which pumped only 8 barrels per day, after the torpedo had been exploded in them flowed 160 barrels. Eight wells which jointly pumped only 50 barrels per day, yield 540 barrels per day since they were subjected to the torpedo experiment. In another case cited, that of the Woodin Well, a "dry hole" in which no oil had ever been obtained, the explosion of two torpedoes in the third sand-rock, was followed by a yield of from 60 to 80 barrels per day. These well-attested facts give reason to hope for a revival of prosperity in the oil regions.

Amusements.

THE MENDELSSHON UNION.—The pleasant band of singers known as the Mendelssohn Union will take their annual excursion up the North River to-morrow night. The entire affair is in the skillful hands of Mr. L. F. HARRISON, which guarantees the success of the substantial part, while the more æsthetic portion will be well attended to by the sweet voiced singers of the Union.

The Conservative men of Paterson, N. J. celebrated the adjournment of Congress on Saturday afternoon, by firing a National salute, playing, &c., The salute was fired by returned soldiers. The people of Paterson favor the restoration of the Union, and are opposed to the Radicals very generally. Transparencies were exhibitek in the evening complimentary to the Union policy of the President. Much excitement prevailed in the crowded streets, and all classes heartily rejoiced.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday July 28—6 P. M.

FLOUR—Sales 1,200 bbls. extra State at $9 50. WHEAT quiet; white Michigan, $2 15; white Canada, $2 15@$2 25; No. 1 Milwaukee at $1 90@$1 95. CORN—Sales 140,000 bushels No. 1 at 71c. OATS dull; Chicago, 37c.@39c.; Wisconsin, 42c.@43c. BARLEY and RYE nominal. MESS PORK, $32 50. LARD, 20½c.@21c. WHISKY nominally $2 28. CANAL FREIGHTS—14c. on Corn and 9½c. on Oats to New-York, and 12c. on Corn and 8c. on Oats to Albany. RECEIPTS for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 1,960 bbls.; Corn, 18,430 bushels. RECEIPTS for the week—Flour, 25,745 bbls.; Wheat, 130,961 bushels; Corn, 827,179 bushels; Oats, 497,702 bushels; Barley, 6,300 bushels; Rye, 12,706 bushels; total bushels in grain, 1,475,586 bushels. CANAL EXPORTS for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 50 bbls.; Wheat, 7,140 bushels; Corn, 144,370 bushels; Oats, 158,110 bushels; Barley, 9,610 bushels.

CHICAGO, Saturday, July 28—6 P. M.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT dull and declined 5c.; sales at $1 49@$1 52 for No. 1, and 87½c.@90c. for No. 2. CORN quiet and declined 1c.; sales at 58½c.@59½c. for No. 1, and 58c.@59c. for No. 2. OATS quiet at 28½c.@29c. for No. 1, and 25½c.@25¾c. for No. 2. PROVISIONS dull. HIGHWINES $2 25, bonded. RECEIPTS TO-DAY—3,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 125,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS TO-DAY—6,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 87,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats. FREIGHTS inactive.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, July 28—6 P. M.

FLOUR in limited demand. WHEAT firm. WHISKY $2 27 in bond. MESS PORK $32. LARD dull and nominal at 19½c. Gold $149.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, July 28—6 P. M.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT dull at $1 73½ for No. 1. CORN declined 1c.@2c.; sales at 59c. for No. 1. OATS dull. RECEIPTS to-day—1,600 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS to-day—500 bbls. Flour, 1,600 bushels Wheat, 29,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 28.

COTTON firmer; sales to-day 1,850 bales; low middling 32c.@34c. Sterling Exchange 165. Gold 148. Sight Exchange on New-York ½ ⅌ cent. discount. The Louisiana County Press report a favorable week for the cotton crop. A few cotton worms had appeared, but they had done no material damage. The cotton-blooms were abundant and fine.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Saturday, July 28—6 P. M.

FLOUR in good demand at a partial advance of 50c. ⅌ bbl.; sales 1,800 bbls. at $9 50 for No. 1 Spring; $11@$11 50 for Red Winter and $12 30 for White, and $13@$14 for double extra. WHEAT firm at an advance of 5c. for choice Spring, which is scarce with a moderate milling inquiry; sales 11,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 95. CORN firm; sales last night 8,000 bushels No. 1 Illinois at 76c. CANAL FREIGHTS steady—Corn 10½c. and Oats 6¾c. to New-York. LAKE IMPORTS TO-DAY—7,200 bushels Wheat, 48,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Rye. CANAL EXPORTS—14,800 bushels Corn, 13,200 bushels Oats.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, July 28—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT firmer; sales at $1 90@$2 15 for good to choice. CORN dull and lower; sales at 71c.@75c. for Yellow, and 93c.@95c. for White. OATS firm at 45c.@50c. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY without alteration.

An Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is, in short, the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others. Removed to No. 26 East 20th-st., Fifth house from Broadway.

[*Advertisement.*]

"The Wonder of the Age."

"A Sea-water Bath at home!!"
"A complexion of marble smoothness!!!"
"KING'S SEA-WATER TOILET SOAP!!!!"
Sold by all druggists.—KING, No. 24 Church-st.—*Advertisement.*

A Caution.—The wonders wrought by DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER, and its tremendous sale all over the country, have started certain quacks to make imitations. Every druggist knows this to be true. Don't be imposed upon.

Buy DUTCHER'S and you are all right.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Dyspepsia Tablet, S. G. Wellings', for indigestion and heartburn. Sold by all druggists.

Keep it Handy for Sudden Emergencies.—An attack of cholera is generally preceded by a slight diarrhœa or derangement of the bowels, which, when properly treated, checks, and often eradicates the dread disease in its incipiency. No better remedy can be found for this diarrhœa, or for any affection of the bowels than JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM; a safe, prompt and effective medicine which has maintained its popularity for 30 years, and which everybody would do well to provide themselves with. Sold everywhere.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild and emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

An Old And Well-Tried Remedy.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, has stood the test of thirty years. Millions of mothers can testify that it is reliable and perfectly safe in all cases. Relieves the child from pain, softens the gums, regulates the bowels, gives an infant, troubled with colic pains, quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest. Price, 35 cents a bottle.

Every Day we Hear of the Wonderful cures DALLEY'S GALVANIC HORSE SALVE is effecting. Its complete mastery over the worst cases of galls, scratches, old sores, swellings, cuts, &c., is truly marvelous. One trial always convinces. Fifty cents a box. Sold by druggists, and at depot, No. 49 Cedar-st.

Poets have waxed ecstatic over the perfumes of the tropics, but words can give no idea of them. If you want to realize what tropical fragrance really is, you must get PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS, in which its supreme essence is concentrated.

Dr. B. C. Perry.—Dr. Perry, the celebrated dermatologist, whose successful treatment of the hair, scalp, and face, has made him a world-wide reputation, will leave this City about the 1st of August for his Boston office, to be absent six weeks. Until that time he can be consulted at No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.

Moth and Freckles.

Ladies afflicted with discolorations on the face, called Moth Patches, or Freckles, should use PERRY'S celebrated MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. It is infallible. Prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists in New-York and elsewhere. Price, $2.

They Purify, Strengthen and Invigorate.

They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They strengthen the system.
They purify the breath and cure sour stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS have cured more cases of chronic weakness, enervation, melancholy and want of vital energy, than any medicine the world has ever produced. They are particularly adapted to delicate females and persons of sedentary occupations. Observe the proprietors' private stamp over the cork of each bottle. If any dealer has not got it report to P. H. DRAKE & CO.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Ague.—STRICKLAND'S AGUE REMEDY is a certain cure. Has stood the test of years in the valleys of Mississippi and Missouri, and is the sovereign remedy in all infected districts. Sold by all druggists.

Second-hand Safes in Large Numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and DRY PLASTER SAFES. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 B'dway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Phila.

Keep Cool.—BARTLETT'S PATENT POLAR REFRIGERATOR, wholesale and retail by GEO. F. MERKLEE, 77 Bleecker-st., one door west of Broadway.

The "Ætna" Noiseless Lockstitch Sewing Machine, manufactured by PLANER, BROWNSDORF & CO., No. 84 Bowery, New-York.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." ["*Judge's Report,*" *at the* "*Grand Trial.*"] Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

The Singer Sewing-machine, with improvements and attachments for every specialty, including BUTTON-HOLE MACHINES No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines—Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

John Taylor's Saloon, Nos. 365 and 367 Broadway, being closed, the business will be continued at No. 555 Broadway. WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

BOOTH—RICHARDS.—In Farmington, Conn., on Thursday, July 26, by Rev. Dr. Porter, DAVID B. BOOTH, Esq., of Danbury, Conn., to Miss JULIA A., only daughter of the late Rev. John Richards, D. D., of Hanover, N. H.

DIED.

BUCKLEY.—On Friday morning, July 27, JULIETTE ANNE BUCKLEY, wife of Thomas C. T. Buckley, and daughter of James W. Gerard.

The friends of her husband, her father, and the family, are requested to attend the funeral services at Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., this (Monday) afternoon at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

BEACH.—On Friday, July 27, EDWARD BREWSTER, aged 3 years and 24 days, only son of Joseph P. and Eliza M. Beach.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 144 Washington, corner of High-st., Brooklyn, at 3½ o'clock this (Monday) afternoon.

BALL.—On Sunday morning, July 29, SARAH W., daughter of George H. and Josephine Ball, aged 7 years, 4 months and 27 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, July 31, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 385 Sackett-st., Brooklyn.

BUCKLEY.—On Friday morning, July 27, JULIETTE ANNE BUCKLEY, wife of Thomas C. T. Buckley, and daughter of James W. Gerard.

The friends of her husband, her father and the family, are requested to attend the funeral services at Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., on Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

CORTELYOU.—On Saturday, July 28, PETER C., youngest child of Peter C., Jr., and Rose Cortelyou, aged 1 year, 5 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 399 Grand-st., on Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

COX.—At Long Branch, on Saturday, July 28, CLARENCE MUNSELL, infant child of John W. and Grace G. Cox, aged 6 months.

The funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon at 1 o'clock, from the Church of the Holy Communion, 20th-st., corner of 6th-av.

DAMEREL.—On Saturday, July 28, after a short illness, WILLIAM STEER DAMEREL, aged 54 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 367 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 31st inst., at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

FOUNTAIN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 28, Mrs. ABIGAL FOUNTAIN, widow of Isaac Fountain, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son, John A. Fountain, No. 83 Lafayette-av., corner of Portland, on Tuesday, the 31st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

HEWITT.—Suddenly, on Friday, July 27, ALFRED, son of Robert and Louise Hewitt, in his 22d year.

The funeral services will take place from his late residence, No. 49 West 42d-st., this (Monday) morning at 9½ o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

JARVIS.—At No. 127 Broome-st., on Sunday, July 29, at 11:15 P. M., SARAH, wife of Jonathan Jarvis.

Notice of the funeral will be given to-morrow.

MCCOLLOM.—On Saturday, July 28, MARY ANN CUTLER, wife of George W. McCollom, and niece of Hon. William Appleton, of Boston.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday afternoon, the 31st inst., at 3½ o'clock, from her residence, No. 138 5th-av., without further invitation.

MATLACK.—On Sixth Day last, at the residence of her niece, Mrs. John C. Cheesman, No. 240 5th-av., HANNAH MATLACK, daughter of the late White Matlack, in the 84th year of her age.

Her friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Third Day at 10 A. M., at No. 240 5th-av., without further invitation.

PURDY.—In this City, on Saturday, July 28, of consumption, MELINDA AUGUSTA, eldest daughter of Melinda and the late Augustus Purdy, in the 18th year of her age.

The funeral service will take place on Tuesday, the 31st inst., at 5 P. M., from No. 401 West 23d-st., corner of 9th-av. The remains will be taken to White Plains for interment on Wednesday in the 9 A. M. train from 26th-st. and 4th-av.

PLUNKETT.—On Saturday morning, July 28, after a severe illness, THOMAS PLUNKETT, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Putnam Lodge No. 338, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 7 East 83d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on Monday, the 30th inst., at 12 M., without further notice. The remains will be conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

MASONIC NOTICE.—The brethren of Putnam Lodge No. 338, F. & A. M., are hereby summoned to meet at their rooms, Odd Fellows' Hall, on Monday, July 30, at 10 o'clock A. M. precisely, to attend the funeral of our late brother, THOMAS PLUNKETT. By order.

JAMES MOUNDS, Master.

PITTFIELD.—On Sunday, July 29, suddenly, RICHARD PITTFIELD, in the 60th year of his age.

His relatives and friends and those of his brother, Charles, and son John, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, 3d-av., between 102d and 103d sts., on Tuesday, 31st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

EUREKA LODGE No. 243, F. & A. M.—The members are notified to attend at the Lodge-room, No. 594 Broadway, on Tuesday, the 31st inst., at 11 A. M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our deceased brother, RICHARD PITTFIELD. By order.

GEO. W. DILKS, W. M.

POUGSLEY.—On Sunday, July 29, JOHN POUGSLEY, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the M. E. Church, West Farms, on Tuesday, July 31, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—On Saturday, July 28, Miss ELLEN SMITH, daughter of widow Margaret Smith, of this City, aged 32 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from No. 11 University-place, corner of 8th-st., this (Monday) afternoon at 4 o'clock precisely.

SHOTWELL.—In this City, on Sunday, July 29, GRACE, widow of Abraham Shotwell, in the 90th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, No. 218 West 26th-st., on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

SIMMONS.—At the residence of Mr. John H. Miller, West Islip, L. I., on Sunday, July 29, Mrs. OVID T. SIMMONS.

The funeral will take place from the residence at 3 o'clock this (Monday) afternoon.

THOMPSON.—In South Orange, N. J., on Friday, July 27, of cholera infantum, FREDIC A., youngest son of Henry R. and Emma Thompson, aged 3 months and 72 days.

The friends of the family, also of his grandfather, Wm. Beard, are respectfully invited to attend the services at 2 o'clock on Monday, the 30th inst., at South Orange.

VAN WAGENEN.—On Wednesday evening, July 25, Rev. WILLIAM M. VAN WAGENEN, eldest son of the late Hubert Van Wagenen, Jr., in the 26th year of his age.

Funeral services on Monday, 30th inst., at 11 o'clock, from the Church of the Holy Trinity, of which he was Assistant Rector, corner of 42d-st. and Madison-av.

WELTON.—At No. 257 West 28th-st., on Saturday, July 28, at 5 A. M., of cholera morbus, ELIZA ANN, beloved wife of James Welton, youngest daughter of Robert and Sarah McMullen, of Cormulagh, Parish of Derrygortreavy, County Tyrone, Ireland.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 68.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 28, 1866.

The body of an unknown woman was found at foot of Chambers-street, aged about thirty years, stout built, brown hair, blue eyes, good teeth, full face, five feet five inches high; green checked muslin dress, black merino cloak, chemise, no shoes, no stockings; been in the water about two days. Body sent to the Morgue.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

ROBERT GAMBLE, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 71.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 27, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 4 North River, aged about forty years, stout built, dark hair, dark eyes, middle tooth in upper jaw out, full face; dressed as follows: no hat, brown linen coat, plaid woolen vest, drab striped pants, high boots. Body sent to the Morgue.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WM. C. GOVER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 72.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 28, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 36 North River, aged about thirty-three years, medium built, brown hair, gray eyes, good teeth, full face; dressed as follows: no hat, black alpaca frock-coat, brown cloth vest, bound with brown braid, slate colored striped pants, slippers, no socks or stockings.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WM. C. GOVER, Coroner.

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MEDICAL.

Vacancies exist for two resident (salaried) assistant physicians for the State Emigrants' Hospital, Ward's Island. Candidates (with credentials) will apply for examination at the Hospital on or before 3 P. M. on TUESDAY, July 31. By order of the Medical Board.

T. DWYER, M. D., Secretary.

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POLITICAL.

NATIONAL UNION ASSOCIATION,
20TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, 19TH WARD.

A special meeting of the above Association will be held at Able's Hall, 54th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 1, to elect delegates to the State Convention at Saratoga Springs. JAMES B. DAVIES, President.

WM. H. RICHARDS, Secretary.

The undersigned will meet at the above place on MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, July 30 and 31, to enroll all loyal electors in favor of the National Call not hitherto enrolled.

Dr. JOSEPH G. SHAW,
Col. GEO. B. VAN BRUNT,
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Inspectors of Election.

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POLITICAL.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

Letter of Alexander Mitchell, Esq., of Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, July, 23, 1866.

Hon. J. R. Doolittle, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: I duly received the call of the "Executive Committee of the National Union Club" for a Convention to be held in the city of Philadelphia on the 14th of next month, and absence from home alone prevented me from sooner expressing my cordial approval of the principles therein set forth, and my intention to support the Administration "in maintaining unbroken the Union of the States under the Constitution which our fathers established."

It is a strange and most melancholy fact, that although over a year has elapsed since every rebel laid down his arms and yielded submission to the Federal Constitution and laws; although the sword has long been sheathed, and those who met in fratricidal strife are now rivals only in the arts of peaceful industry; although nature has covered with her verdure and golden harvests the blood-stained battle-fields, and the whole land rests once more in peace, yet the wounds of the nation remain unhealed, and the results, or which so much blood and treasures were spent, have failed to be fully realised.

The reason is, that our statesmen have not met the problems of peace so ably as our soldiers did the stern duties of war. They have failed to exhibit those enlarged views of public policy and that lofty patriotism which the difficulties of the hour demanded. They seemed to have forgotten that the question was not how to execute vengeance, or inflict punishment and political disgrace, but how the seeds of loyalty could best be planted and fostered throughout the recently rebellious South; how we could best overcome the estrangement that existed between the two sections of our common country, and how best cultivate a spirit of reconciliation and encourage mutual affection, sympathy and respect.

It seems that the smallest possible knowledge of human nature, and the slightest acquaintance with the teachings of history, should have been sufficient to show that a policy toward the South of "implacable resentment for the past, and unconquerable distrust for the future"—a policy dividing the people into victors and vanquished, ever evincing a desire to punish, disgrace and humiliate, however grateful it might be to partisan malignity—would not be likely to bring the two sections into harmony, or restore the devotion of the South to the old Government. Neither can it be honestly supposed that the exclusion of the Southern States from a voice in the councils of the Union is calculated to increase their love for that Union; nor will spurning from the doors of Congress even their loyal representatives be deemed the best method of encouraging loyalty. If we of the North really desire the people of the South to become once more true to the Government of their fathers, let us give them some interest in its concerns; if we wish them to cheerfully obey the laws, let us establish some claim to their obedience by giving them a voice in their enactment, by welcoming the loyal men whom they send to represent them in the councils of the nation.

The policy of exclusion and alienation so far pursued has, to some extent, destroyed the feeling of kindness and trust manifested by the rebel armies at the time of their surrender, and must eventually debase the character of the Southern people, and wholly destroy their capacity for self-government, a result fraught with untold calamity to the whole Republic. How antagonistic this policy of vengeance and alienation is to the principles of popular government; how it must weaken our power in case of a foreign war; how the doubt, uncertainty and distrust, it engenders injure our financial position and retard the material prosperity and development of the South, must be evident to every candid thinking mind, and its speedy and complete abandonment must be the devout wish and earnest endeavor of every enlightened patriot.

The approaching Convention has my warmest approbation, because I think its influence will be to hasten on this desirable end; to obliterate all traces of intersectional hatred; to bring the North and South into relations more friendly than they have been for many years, and to lead to the representation in Congress, by loyal men, of every State, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande.

I cannot close without expressing my confidence in the sincerity, honesty, and patriotism of our President. The self-forgetfulness which he displayed in burying in oblivion all the wrongs and insults he had suffered at rebel hands, when his responsibilities as Chief Magistrate of the Union called him to sink his personal feelings in his duty to his misguided countrymen, must ever mark him as the worthy successor of him who showed "malice toward none, and charity toward all."

I cannot in a brief letter write all that I could desire on these important questions, but I feel constrained to add, that I believe it to be every man's duty to take his place with those whose views are right on the momentous issues of the present hour, and not be carried into supporting a hurtful policy merely because it may be advanced by those who were right on an issue now dead and gone; neither are we to despise the coöperation of any, merely because they may have held erroneous views on questions now settled forever. Our present duty must dictate our present position, and we owe it to ourselves and to our country to work with all who are *right now*, however much mistaken they may have been before, rather than with those who are wrong *now*, however sound they may have been years ago.

By the hearty coöperation of all true liberal-minded patriots the Administration can be sustained, and the foundations of the Union reëstablished in the affections of the whole people; and so shall the great Republic prolong its unparalleled career of progress, and maintain its place in the van of the advancing nations. I remain yours, truly,

ALEX. MITCHELL.

Views of Hon. D. K. Green, of Illinois.

Hon. D. K. GREEN, of Illinois, State Senator elect, and one of the original founders of the Republican Party, has written the following letter relative to the Philadelphia Convention:

SALEM, Ill., June 12, 1896.

A. G. Henry, Esq., Greenville, Bond County:

DEAR SIR: Your very kind letter of the 10th inst. is before me. In it you say that it is claimed by the Democrats of your place that I have deserted the Union Party and taken shelter under their roof; that my friends have given the report the lie, &c.—from my former devotion so the Union Party, good sense, &c., you felt safe in doing so.

I hereby authorize you to say to all my friends in Bond County that the statement that I have deserted the Union Party is untrue; also, that I have taken shelter under the Democratic roof is untrue. That I fully indorse the call for the Philadelphia Convention is true, but I do not understand that that is turning Democrat or taking shelter under their roof. I take it that that Convention has been called in good faith and from purely patriotic motives, and if so, it certainly does not make a man either a Copperhead or Democrat to do as I have done, both publicly and privately—indorse *fully* the objects and sentiments therein set forth.

Since the organization of the Republican Party, I have given it all the support that I was capable of. In fact, I helped to make it, having had the honor of representing this county in part in that glorious convention which met at Bloomington in May, 1854.

Our object then was to restrict Slavery by making Kansas a Free State. We succeeded. That, however, was a sectional party—necessarily a sectional party. Our next object was to make *all* the Territories free, and get a modification of the Fugitive Slave Law. We were successful in that. Then the war came on, and I, in common with all other Republicans, lent my whole energies to the whipping of the rebels, getting rid of Slavery, and the repeal of the odious black laws of this State, &c., all of which had my hearty support in the Senate of our State and out of it.

You will now please pardon me for saying that, after having accomplished all that we ever contended for as Republicans and Union men, I see no further cause for keeping up strife between the North and South. I think neither has anything to gain, but both very much to lose, by so doing. As fast as the Southern States will send to Congress men who are *loyal* they should be admitted to their seats, Congress themselves being the judge of the loyalty of its members. If that had been done by the present Congress I think we should have had no division or wrangle in our party to-day.

We have conquered the rebels, put down the rebellion, and the flag is waving over all the territory belonging to the Union, and the laws are being obeyed in Florida about as well as in any of the loyal States. Hence, as stated above, I think that all that is to be done on this subject of reconstruction is to see that disloyal men are kept out of Congress; and certainly there can be no risk on the subject when we consider the preponderance of the loyal over the disloyal States in regard to the number of representation. From the above considerations, I think it much better, and high time, that we were returning back to first principles. The above plans make the fight in the South between the loyal and disloyal, and take it away from national politics. I am in favor of our trying to promote harmony and good feeling between sections, neighborhoods, and people, thinking that we have nothing to lose and much to gain by so doing.

Hoping that the above may be satisfactory to you and all my friends in old Bond, and thanking you kindly for the sentiment of personal regard expressed in your letter, I remain, as ever, your most obedient servant, D. K. GREEN.

Preliminary Meeting in Columbus, Ga.

The Columbus, Ga., *Sun* reports a meeting held there July 18, preliminary to the appointment of delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. On motion of Hon. M. J. CRAWFORD, Hon. A. H. CHAPPELL was called to the chair; and on motion of A. R. LAMAR, Esq., J. H. MARTIN was appointed Secretary.

The Chairman briefly explained the object of the meeting, which was to take into consideration the question and the manner of appointing delegates to the National Union Convention to be held in Philadelphia on the 14th day of August next.

Maj. V. W. WYNNE moved the appointment of a Committee of seven to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The motion prevailed, and the Chairman appointed Maj. V. W. WYNNE, Hon. H. L. BENNING, Hon. M. J. CRAWFORD, JOHN L. MUSTAIN, THOMAS DEWOLF, THOMAS RAGLAND and JAMES N. RAMSEY, Esqrs., said Committee.

During the retirement of the Committee, several gentlemen briefly addressed the meeting, in response to calls made upon them.

A. R. LAMAR, Esq., said that he had doubts as to the propriety of Southern participation in political movements, in view of the condition of the country; but that he gave in his adhesion, in the hope that something might be done to preserve the rights and liberties of the country.

JOHN PEABODY, Esq., urged the representation of the South as a right belonging to the people.

The Committee, through Col. CRAWFORD, reported the following resolutions, which Col. C. enforced in some pertinent and eloquent remarks:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the people of the Southern States should be represented in the Convention to be held in Philadelphia, on the 14th day of August next.

Resolved, That three Delegates be appointed to represent the County of Muscogee in the District Convention to be held, and we suggest La Grange as a suitable place, and the first day of August as a suitable time.

Resolved, 3d, That Hon. HUGH BUCHANAN and Judge B. H. BIGHAM are, in our judgment, suitable persons to represent us in the National Convention, and we recommend them to the people of the District; but we do not intend thereby to instruct our delegates to the District Convention to insist upon their nomination.

Mr. R. T. SIMONS made some objections to one of the gentlemen recommended as a delegate to Philadelphia, under a misconception as to his position; but after explanations by Messrs. RAMSEY and LAMAR, he withdrew his motion to strike out the resolution making the recommendation.

The report of the Committee was then adopted, with but one dissenting voice.

On motion of Mr. LAMAR, the Chairman was requested to appoint the delegates to LaGrange, and the Chair named the following gentlemen: Hon. R. J. MOSES, Hon. B. A. THORNTON, and Maj. A. M. ALLEN.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Opinion of Hon. A. H. Stephens.

The Covington (Ga.) *Examiner* has been assured by a gentleman in correspondence with Mr. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, that he is in favor of Georgia being represented in the Philadelphia Convention. Mr. STEPHENS thinks that good will result from an interchange of opinions and commingling of the people from both sections in the Convention, and that the friends of President JOHNSON are disposed to fraternize with the people of the South in good faith, on honorable terms, with a view to sustaining the President's policy, and restoring the South to the full enjoyment of her rights in the Government.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Sun* quotes and indorses the statement as follows: "Having been shown recently a letter from Mr. STEPHENS to a gentleman in this city, we can vouch for the correctness of the above statement. The letter was in response to one addressed to Mr. STEPHENS inquiring whether he would consent to be one of the delegates for the State at large, his name having been mentioned in connection with the appointment. He most earnestly counseled the representation of Georgia in the Convention, but thought his position in the late Confederate Government made him a very inappropriate representative for that assemblage, on account of the use that might be made of it by the Radicals to the prejudice of our friends in the North and West in the coming Fall struggle before the people. We very much regret this conclusion on the part of Mr. STEPHENS, and trust he will waive the objection, and consent to represent his beloved State in the important meeting to assemble in Philadelphia. It is from the wisdom of such minds as Mr. STEPHENS that good results are expected."

A Meeting in Dallas County, Ala.

At the Dallas, Ala., County Convention of the National Unionists, which met a few days ago to send delegates to the State Convention, Hon. ALEX. WHITE offered the following resolutions, which he supported in an able speech, and which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, A call has been made by the Executive Committee of the National Union Club, for a National Union Convention at Philadelphia, on the 14th of August next: and

Whereas, All who in a spirit of patriotism and love for the Union can "rise above personal and sectional consideration" are specially requested to take part in the choice of such delegates,

Resolved, 1st, That we approve and will cordially coöperate in the proposed National Union Convention, and we earnestly recommend it to the favorable consideration and action of the people of other counties and of the State, as the only means by which the Constitution can be preserved, the equality of the State maintained, and the South restored to her original and proper place in the Union.

Resolved, That, laying aside all party differences and burying all animosities, in good faith and sincere devotion to our country and to liberty, that we propose to meet with the people of all sections of the United States to restore the Union and the Constitution.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint twenty delegates to represent the County of Dallas in the State Convention, to be held in Selma on the 2d of August, to appoint delegates for the State at large, and delegates from this Congressional District to said National Convention at Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia Convention.

From the Boston Post, July 25.

The condition of the country gives serious concern to all candid and reflecting persons, and any effort made to relieve the embarrassments and doubts which oppress the people will be received with respect and gratitude by honest and sensible citizens. *That men actuated by sinister purposes may find their way into the Convention is probable; but we believe the element of good in it will preponderate over that of evil, and guide and control its action.* In such a case its deliberations and resolves must be of benefit to the nation, and may open a way for escape from evils which render the future a period of apprehension. Indeed, the announcement that men from every State are to convene to consult upon the public welfare has checked the reckless spirit of radicalism, and made unfaithful stewards tremble at the obligation to render an account of their deeds.

From the Galveston (Texas) News, July 13.

There is not a single Southern complaint or exhibition of feeling which has anything to do directly with the war, or with the fact that the North was victorious. The South yielded the struggle completely in favor of the Union, and does not ask any reversal of that decision. *All her complaints are of the use that has been made of the war; and it is utterly impossible for her to be wholly quiet so long as the war is made the pretext for keeping the Union apart. In such a case she feels that both sides have lost everything, and that neither has gained anything.* It is, therefore, not of the Northern people, nor of the war, nor of its legitimate results that the Southern people complain. They protest against the dominant party *solely because it does not permit the war to produce its proper fruit in the reconstruction of the Union;* and it is a great piece of impudence in those who are keeping the Union divided, in subservience to their own party ambition, to assert that the Southern denunciation of them and their diabolical designs is an evidence that the South is unfit for reconstruction. This is of a piece with their notion that the ironing of Mr. DAVIS was a good thing, and that the telling of it was very wrong and injurious. It is a good thing in them to keep the Union divided, but for the South to object to it is an act of unmitigated depravity.

A County Convention Called in Saratoga.

From the Albany Argus.

Yesterday morning a call was circulated requesting the friends of the Philadelphia movement in this county to meet in County Convention on the 7th of August, to appoint delegates to the State Convention at Saratoga. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the following names, among others, were attached to it: Jacob H. Ten Eyck, John Tweddle, H. Pumpelly, R. H. King, E. P. Prentice, Geo. Dexter, B. H. Mills, Paul Cushman, J. H. Armsby, R. H. Pruyn, John H. Van Antwerp, Chas. B. Lansing, Jacob Leonard, H. J. Hastings.

These are strong names, and represent important business interests. JACOB H. TEN EYCK was the Lincoln and Hamlin elector in 1860, and JOHN TWEDDLE was the Lincoln and Johnson elector in 1864. As yet none of the signers are office-holders.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

A correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, who has recently been traveling in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, write as follows:

"I have talked to hundreds, I suppose, all along my route, and from every State South. I find them universally accepting the situation—Union men as well as Confederates. They state, without an exception, even the people of East Tennessee, who have been, to a great extent, opposed to the action of the South, that they desire a thorough and permanent settlement of the questions which are now harassing the country, ruining business and keeping the people, both North and South, in perplexity in reference to business operations, as well as everything else. I find the public, without an exception, as far as my observation has extended, and, of course, others with a sense of relief from a situation which, under any circumstances, was unpleasant, say, 'Let us bury the hatchet, let us again resume our original avocations, let us once more live as brothers, and consign to oblivion as speedily as we can all remembrances of the fratricidal war.' If the soldiers or the substantial people of both sections, instead of those who live on politics, had in their power the solution of the question, we should have no trouble; and such is the expression of these people everywhere."

At a recent Democratic Convention in Cleveland, Ohio, to elect delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, Hon. H. B. PAYNE, one of the delegates chosen, in response to a call, made an address, in the course of which he said they were going to Philadelphia to give the South a hearing. He did not wish to be understood as desiring an audience with DAVIS, TOOMBS, WIGFALL, SLIDELL and others of that class who were responsible for the action taken by the South in the late war, but with such men as ALEXANDER H. STEVENS and HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON he would confer with pleasure. He called them the true men of the South, and said the great mass of the Southern people were as loyal to-day, under their leadership, as the people of any section. Hon. F. T. BACKUS, also chosen a delegate, stated that he did not desire to affiliate with the "irrepressible" fanatical leaders of either the North or South, whom he charged with being the cause of our trouble. Inasmuch as the Southern people, outside of the Toombs, Mason and Slidell circle, had offered to do anything within reason to be readmitted, he believed it was wrong to keep them knocking at the door. He was now in favor of an open, liberal and statesmanlike policy, instead of using force toward the South. Love of country could not be driven into their heads at the point of the bayonet.

The Democratic State Convention in Illinois, to nominate candidates for the offices of State Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction and one member of Congress for the State at large, is to be held at Springfield, August 29. The call is addressed to the "Democracy of the several counties of the State, together with all conservative citizens who are in favor of supporting President JOHNSON in his policy of the restoration of the States to their rightful and constitutional relations to the Federal Government, and who are in favor of allowing to all duly qualified citizens of the United States the rights secured to them by the Constitution, and all who are opposed to the present radical and revolutionary policy of Congress by which the reunion of the States and the people thereof is made impossible." The Democratic Convention in the Fourth Congressional District is to be held at Monmouth, August 4.

The New-Hampshire Democratic State Committee met last week and decided that "as at this busy season it would be inconvenient for most of the laboring people, the bone and sinew of the country, to attend," it was not advisable to call a mass convention to nominate delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, but that the Democratic Committee should appoint ten delegates, one from each county, and that the Conservative Republican organization should select the same number.

The Boston *Post* says: "There is no disposition to render the Faneuil Hall Convention a Democratic Convention, or to give it any party tinge. It is designed as a step toward a mutual effort by Conservative Republicans and Conservative Democrats to sustain the President in his labor to restore all the States to their legitimate position in the Government, diminish the taxes of the people, and give supremacy to civil over military law."

Hon. A. W. HUBBARD, member of Congress from the Sixth District of Iowa, declines a renomination, and Judge WOODBURY, of Marshalltown, who has been strongly urged to accept the Republican nomination, but declined, has now consented to the use of his name in the Convention, which will meet at Webster City on the 1st of August.

Hon. D. K. GREEN, of Marion County, Illinois, who was elected by the Republicans a member of the State Senate two years ago, made a speech July 14, in which he took ground in favor of President JOHNSON's policy and the Philadelphia Convention, declaring that as a Union man, he could no longer coöperate with a party who are striving to perpetuate disunion.

Hon. ROBERT MALLORY, Hon. AARON HARDING, Hon. JOHN L. HELM, Hon. JOHN YOUNG BROWN, Col. BEN. C. GRIDER, TRAVIS COCKRILL, Esq., Col. CYRUS L. DUNHAM, of Indiana, and other distinguished speakers are announced to speak at a Democratic picnic, at Munfordville, Ky., August 3.

Gov. CONY, of Maine, it is stated, will call an extra session of the State Legislature about the middle of August, to ratify the amendment to the Constitution, and to consider the expediency of remitting the State tax on the citizens of Portland, in consideration of their severe losses by the recent fire.

The Toledo (Ohio) *Commercial* says: "We learn that the delegates from Paulding County favor the nomination of Hon. JAS. M. ASHLEY for Congress. With Williams, Fulton and Defiance instructed to vote for him, his renomination would seem to be secured."

Col. ROBERT R. STEWART, who raised the first cavalry company in Indiana, and who won distinction in the war, announced, in a recent speech, his disapproval of the course of Congress, and his determination to vote, hereafter, as he had fought, for a full restoration of the Union.

A Convention for the Third New-Jersey District is to be held at Somerville on Thursday, Aug. 9, to appoint two delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. All supporters of President JOHNSON are invited to participate.

Dr. EZRA B. READ, one of the delegates from Indiana to the Baltimore Convention which nominated Mr. LINCOLN in 1864, has come out in a letter in favor of President JOHNSON's policy, and also in favor of the Philadelphia Convention.

The Supervisors of Registration of Callaway county, Mo., have selected four Conservative and five Radical Registrars for the county. The *Telegraph* expects "loyal Callaway" to be fairly registered.

A Johnson Club has been organized at Quincy, Ill., every member of which is a Republican. It is quite large, and embraces some of the most influential citizens of the place.

The Delaware Union State Convention, to nominate candidates for Governor and member of Congress, is called to meet at Dover, on Wednesday, Aug. 8.

The call for a public meeting in Mobile, to make preparations for representation at Philadelphia, met with universal approbation, the *Register* says, not one person declining to sign it.

Gov. PATTON, of Alabama, has ordered an election on Monday, Sept. 3, for member of Congress in the Second District of that State, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. GEORGE C. FREEMAN.

The Louisville (Ky.) *Volksblatt* names the late Attorney-General SPEED to replace ROUSSEAU in Congress.

The *Frontier Sentinel* suggests Hon. ROMEO H. HOYT o. St. Albans, as a fit candidate for member of Congress from Vermont.

A. H. WILLIE, G. F. MOORE, RICHARD COCKE, GEORGE W. SMITH and S. P. DONLEY have been elected Judges of the Supreme Court of Florida.

The *Republican Journal*, a Democratic paper published at Belfast, Maine, which was suspended eighteen months ago, has been revived.

BAYLESS W. HANNA, Esq., law partner of Hon. DANIEL W. VOORHEES, has been selected to reply to Gov. MORTON's speech of the 20th of June.

After four months' wrangling, the members of the Columbus (Ohio) City Council have agreed upon a basis of organization.

The Republicans of the Fifth District of Missouri have renominated Hon. JOSEPH W. MCCLURG for Congress.

Col. SLATHAM, of West Virginia, declines to be a candidate for reëlection to Congress.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX. MARKET SAVINGS BANK. No. 82 Nassau, near Fulton-st., New-York. Interest on new deposits commences immediately on the 1st day of the month following the date of the deposit. WM. VAN NAME, President. HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest, free of tax. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1 will draw interest from Aug. 1. THOMAS CHRISTY, President. R. H. BULL, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For building a sewer in Fifty-sixth-street, from First to Second avenues.
Second—For building a sewer in Fifty-fourth-street, from Sixth-avenue to a point 450 feet east of Sixth-avenue.
Third—For building a sewer in Ludlow-street, between Delancey and Broome streets.
Fourth—For building a sewer in Suffolk-street, between Rivington and Stanton streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on:

First—Both sides of Fifty-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues.
Second—Both sides of Fifty-fourth-street, between Sixth-avenue and a point four-hundred-and-fifty feet east of Sixth-avenue.
Third—Both sides of Ludlow-street, between Delancey and Broome streets.
Fourth—Both sides of Suffolk-street, between Rivington and Stanton streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement, New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, ISAAC O. HUNT, Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 24, 1866.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—Sixth Collection District, State of New-York, comprising the IXth, XVth, and XVIth Wards of the City of New-York.—Notice is hereby given that the Lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the "Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the Public Debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the amendatory act approved March 3, 1865, made and taken by the several Assistant Assessors of said Collection District, will remain open for the examination of all persons interested, for the space of fifteen days (Sundays excepted) from the date hereof, at my office, No. 181 West Fourteenth-st., (over the New-York County Bank,) between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. And immediately after the expiration of ten days from the date hereof, to wit: on the 30th day of July, 1866, and for five days thereafter, I will receive and determine all appeals relative to erroneous or excessive valuations or enumerations made and taken by the said Assistant Assessors. The Lists herein referred to comprise the taxes for licenses, and the taxes on Carriages, Billiard Tables, Yachts, Silver Plate, and other enumerated articles, for the year ending May 1, 1867; and the taxes upon incomes for the year ending December 31, 1865.

All appeals to the Assessor aforesaid must be made in writing, and specify the particular cause, matter, or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and state the ground or principle of inequality or error complained of. JOHN F. CLEVELAND, Assessor.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 19, 1866.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF WATER RENTS, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1866.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE PER CENT. PENALTY will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid water rents. W. H. KING, Water Registrar.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES. 800 FOR SALE. NO BIG PROFITS. NO DULL TRADE. GREAT RUSH FOR BARGAINS. C. WITTY, Warerooms No. 638 Broadway.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, COMBINING THE MAXIMUM OF EFFICIENCY, DURABILITY AND ECONOMY with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINE, BOILER, SHAFTING, belting, circular and scroll saws, planing machine, &c., &c. Engine 25 horse-power, made by Putnam Machine Company, superior to anything in the City or vicinity, together with the shafting, pulleys, hangers, belting, &c., all in prime order. Also, 2 circular saw tables, iron frame, scroll saw, planing machine, &c., &c., all in first rate running order. To be seen at YOUNG, SEAMAN & DEMAREST, Nos. 4, 6, 8 and 10 Division-place, Newark, N. J. For further information, inquire of DEMAREST, BALL & CO., No. 57 Reade-st., N. Y.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.: Works Paterson, N.J.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.
Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, July 27, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	109¼	109½	June, 7-30	103⅞	104
Coupon, '81	109⅜	109½	July, 7-30	104⅛	104½
5-20 Regist'd, '62	105	105¼	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	113½	113⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62	107⅛	107⅜	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	112⅞	113⅛
5-20 Coupon, '64	105⅛	105⅜	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	112⅛	112⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65	105⅛	105⅜	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	111⅛	111⅜
10-40 Registered	98⅛	[illegible]	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	110⅛	110⅜
10-40 Coupon	98⅛	98⅜	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	108⅛	108⅜
N.Y. 7 p. c. B. Loan	100¼	100½	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	106⅞	107⅛
Gold	149⅞	150	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	106⅛	106⅜
August, 7-30	103⅞	104	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	105⅞	106⅛

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.
Corner Wall a d Nassau Sts., New York.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, NO. 64 WALL-STREET. July 1, 1866.

CAPITAL....$280,000

ASSETS:

Real Estate	$100,000 00
Bond and Mortgage	112,229 50
Temporary Loans	500 00
Cash in Bank	11,409 16
Stocks	120,990 00
Interest	2,252 00
Rents	833 34
Premiums due and unpaid	8,124 62
Due from City and County of New-York	1,925 17
	$357,873 79

LIABILITIES:

Unclaimed Dividends	$222 00	
Unadjusted Claims	9,424 54	
	$9,646 54	$9,646 54
		$347,627 25

GEO. HODGSDON, President.
B. D. SKIDMORE, Secretary.

NO. 7 NEW-ST., NEAR WALL.
GWYNNE & DAY, BANKERS AND BROKERS. Buy and sell on commission STOCKS, GOLD and U. S. SECURITIES. Country bankers' accounts received on favorable terms.

TURNER BROTHERS, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. Accounts solicited—4 per cent. interest allowed on daily balances—have removed to No. 14 Nassau-st., in our new marble block.

CITY OF QUINCY (ILL.) BONDS. Holders of said bonds can exchange them for new bonds, which the State pays like State bonds. Address or call on O. C. SKINNER, of Quincy, Ill., at office of Kidd & Pierce, No. 19 Broad-st., New-York, for 30 days.

SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY. We offer for sale the Seven Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the North Missouri Railroad Company, having thirty years to run. Coupons payable in New-York on Jan. 1 and July 1, in each year.

Before accepting the agency for sale of these bonds, we made careful inquiry into the condition and prospects of the road, which was examined by Mr. Wm. Milnor Roberts and others, on our behalf, and their highly satisfactory report enables us to recommend the bonds as first-class securities, and a safe and judicious investment.

The proceeds of these bonds ($6,000,000 in all) will be used in extending a road already completed 170 miles into North Missouri, to the Iowa State line, where it is to connect with the railroads of Iowa; and also westward to the junction with the Pacific Railroad (at Leavenworth) and other railroads leading up the Missouri River, so that this Mortgage of $6,000,000 will cover a complete and well-stocked road of 389 miles in length, costing at least $16,000,000, with a net annual revenue after the first year of over $1,500,000, or a sum nearly four times beyond the amount needed to pay the interest on these bonds, the income of the road of course increasing every year.

The Railroad connects the great City of St. Louis, with its 200,000 inhabitants, not only with the richest portions of Missouri but with the States of Kansas and Iowa and the great Pacific Railroads.

To the first applicants we are prepared to sell $500,000 at the low rate of 80 cents, desiring to obtain a better price for the remainder. This will yield about 9 per cent. income and adds 20 per cent. to principal at maturity.

Any further inquiries will be answered at our office, JAY. COOKE & CO.

GRENVILLE WINTHROP. EUGENE WINTHROP.
GRENVILLE WINTHROP & CO., NO. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK. FOREIGN EXCHANGE, GOLD, BUSINESS PAPER, ETC. BANKER'S, COMMERCIAL AND DOCUMENTARY BILLS bought and sold on commission.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1866.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held on Wednesday, the 27th June, instant, the following named gentlemen were duly elected:

JAS. VAN NORDEN,	A. M. BININGER,
WM. K. THORN,	EDMUND HURRY,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL,	DANIEL B. PIERSON,
WM. S. FAITOUTE,	CHAS. BUTTS,
RICHARD F. CARMAN,	WM. P. COOLEDGE,
JOHN RANDALL,	WM. T. LONGWORTH,
ELISHA BROOKS,	RICHARD C. COMBES,
JOHN W. AMERMAN,	THOS. B. PECK,
JOHN G. GOTTSBERGER.	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held on the 28th June, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was reelected President for the ensuing year. RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK MUTUAL INS. CO., UNDERWRITERS' BUILDINGS, NO. 61 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, July 24, 1866.
IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN ACT OF the Legislature of the State of New-York, the termination of the fiscal year of this Company has been changed from the 30th day of June to the 31st day of December. Six per cent. interest will be paid on the outstanding scrip of the Company on the 1st day of September next, and the date for payment of interest on scrip hereafter will be on the second Tuesday in February. Holders of certificates will be required to present them when collecting the interest payable in September for the purpose of having the change of date of payment of interest stamped thereon. By order of the Board of Trustees. W. P. HANSFORD, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 28, 1866.
COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, 1866, ON THE following-named Bonds, viz.: Preferred Sinking Fund, General First Mortgage, Appleton Extension, Green Bay Extension, Consolidated Sinking Fund, Galena and C. U. R. R. Co., First Mortgage, will be paid on presentation at the office of this Company, No. 47 Broadway, on and after Aug. 1. A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE OSWEGO AND ROME RAILROAD COMPANY, interest guaranteed and paid in the City of New-York by the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh Railroad Co., for sale on favorable terms by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 33 Wall-st.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the BREVOORT PETROLEUM COMPANY for the election of trustees will be held at the office of the Company, No. 126 Maiden-lane, on TUESDAY, the 7th of August next, at 12 o'clock M. JAMES S. CREAMER, Secretary.

HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Indiana Central Railway Company, falling due on the 1st day of November next, are requested to furnish us on or before the 10th August proximo with their address and the amount of said bonds held by them. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

LOST OR DESTROYED—CERTIFICATE No. 4,371, Fifty Shares Quicksilver Mining Company Stock, name of J. Buchanan Henry. Transfer has been stopped, and all persons are called upon to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued in lieu of the one lost or destroyed. Signed, C. R. MARVIN & CO.

SAGINAW VALLEY LAND, SALT AND MINERAL COMPANY.—Several thousand shares for sale, by GEO. F. BILEY & CO., No. 35 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room [illegible]

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 161 BROADWAY, July 26, 1866.
CASH CAPITAL....$200,000
SURPLUS....52,500
THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable free of Government tax, on and after the 1st day of August. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL COMPANY AND CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
The Joint Board of Directors of the above companies have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. clear of tax, payable at New-York and Philadelphia on and after July 31, 1866.
Also, the stockholders of July 19, 1866, have the right of subscribing at par for unissued stock according to the conditions of a circular, which may be obtained when collecting this dividend. The right to subscribe is limited to Sept. 1, 1866, and will be one new share for four old shares. RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer.
Dated at PRINCETON, N. J., July 19, 1866.

DIVIDEND.
NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., OFFICE No. 2 NASSAU-ST., COR. WALL, NEW-YORK, July 18, 1866.
The Board of Directors of this company have declared a semi annual dividend of five per cent. free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Aug. 1. The transfer books will be closed from date till Aug. 2. H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.
BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AV. RAILROAD CO., July 21, 1866.
The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable to the stockholders, on and after Aug. 1, at the Broadway Bank. The transfer books will be closed from date to the 2d of August. THOMAS B. KERR, Secretary.

SURPLUS JULY 1, 1866....$50,135 45
ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—DIVIDEND. The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from 20th inst. to 1st August. JAMES H. RIELLY, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY. No. 158 BROADWAY, July 24, 1866.
Capital....$200,000
Surplus....80,647
THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of of Five Per Cent. free from Government tax, payable on and after Aug. 1. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 27, 1866.
TWENTY-SIXTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, free of the United States income tax, payable on the 20th day of August next.
Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; in Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK.
The Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business on Tuesday the 31st day of July, instant, and be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the 23d day of August next. E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL, NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 12, 1866.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th to the 28th instant, both days inclusive. By order of the Board. ISAAC N. SEYMOUR. Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, July 17, 1866.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was *Resolved*, That a Dividend of Five Per Cent., in cash, free of Government tax, be paid on the first day of August next, to the holders of the full-paid shares registered on the 20th day of July, instant; and that the transfer books be closed on the said 20th day of July and opened on the 3d day of August. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 20, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared by this Company, payable Aug. 1 next, free of Government tax. Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York. The transfer-books will be closed from July 21 until Aug. 2. By order of the Board of Directors. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.
DIVIDEND—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, 6th August next.
The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to the 6th prox., inclusive. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 156 Broadway.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER cent. (free of tax) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 9th inst. Transfer-book closed until that date.
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1866. JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 180 CHATHAM-SQUARE.
DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAS DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 1st of August next. By order. E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1866.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST.
DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 16, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto the usual Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six and Five per Cent. per annum, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONKLIN, President. VANDERBILT S. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE STONE COMPANY, MALDEN, Ulster Co., N. Y., July 9, 1866.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE this day declared the regular Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Aug. 1, 1866. H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 21, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. and the Government tax, payable on the 1st of August next. Transfer-books will be closed from the 23d inst. to 1st proximo. W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August. R. BUCK, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, July 18, 1866.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., until Aug. 10, 1866, for furnishing and putting up heating apparatus for the Custom-houses at Dubuque, Iowa; Toledo, Ohio; Cleveland, Ohio; Pittsburgh, Penn.; Louisville, Ky.; and the Marine Hospital at Cleveland, Ohio.
The apparatus required may be of the hot-water system, low-pressure steam, or hot water and steam combined, and the bidders are required to furnish explicit descriptions or plans of the apparatus which they propose to put up, stating ratio of heating surface, whether of wrought or cast iron, to space heated, fuel consumed, &c. It must be of sufficient capacity and power to warm the rooms and keep them at a temperature of 78° during the coldest season, and must in all cases be furnished and put up complete, including screens to coils, within a reasonable time from date of order, and be in perfect working condition when turned over to the proper officer.
The bids are to be per cubic foot of space actually heated, and must state time of completing the work.
Payments not exceeding 80 per centum of the work done, will be made upon certificates of authorized officers, the balance of 20 per centum will be retained until the efficiency of the apparatus has been tested and found satisfactory during one whole Winter season.
All bids must be accompanied by the bond of two responsible persons in the sum of $5,000, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the Collector of Internal Revenue of the District.
The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if it be deemed to the interest of the Government to do so, and no bid will be considered that does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Heating Apparatus," and must be addressed to A. B. Mullett, Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.
Separate proposals may be made for each building if desired. A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, July 18, 1866.
TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for building a Stone Tower, Engine House and Boiler House, at or near One Hundred and Seventy-third-street, near the High Bridge," together with the name of the bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of FRIDAY, the 3d day of August, 1866, at which time they will be publicly opened, for furnishing the necessary material and completing the construction of a stone tower, engine-house and boiler-house at or near One Hundred and Seventy-third-street, near the High Bridge.
Plans and specifications, and all information, can be obtained on application to the Engineer's Office, High Bridge, where blank forms of bids can also be obtained. The amount of security required will be thirty-five thousand-dollars.
THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

PLANS AND DESIGNS FOR A NEW CAPITOL, AT ALBANY.
STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF "THE NEW CAPITOL COMMISSIONERS," ALBANY, July 13, 1866.
Architects are informed that Plans and Designs for a NEW CAPITOL at Albany will be received by the Commissioners, at their office, until the 15th day of November next, at noon. A printed statement of instructions and details, and of the premiums offered, will be furnished at the office of the Commissioners, on application in person or by post.
HAMILTON HARRIS, Albany, JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Albany, O. B. LATHAM, Seneca Falls, Commissioners.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 20, 1866.
TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS INdorsed "For Building a Dwelling-house in the Central Park near the Receiving Reservoirs," together with the name of the bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock, A. M. of TUESDAY, the 31st day of July, 1866, at which time they will be publicly opened, for furnishing the materials and building a dwelling-house in the Central Park near the Receiving Reservoirs. The amount of security required will be $5,000.
Plans and specifications can be seen on application to the Chief Engineer at this office, where blank forms of bids can also be obtained.
THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, NO. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, July 16, 1866.
PROPOSALS ARE INVITED UNTIL MONDAY, the 23d inst. for the sale to the Quartermaster's Department of two yachts or sail-boats complete, of from 25 to 30 tons each.
The boats are to be well built, in good condition, and fitted in every respect for immediate use, and to be delivered in this City.
Terms of payment: Cash in current funds on delivery.
Persons proposing will state particularly what they will furnish beside the hull itself. Proposals to be marked "Proposals for Sail-boats," and addressed to the undersigned. By order of Brevet Major-Gen. STEWART VAN VLIET, Chief Quartermaster, D. E.
R. O. MORGAN, Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, NO. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 28, 1866.
Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1, for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:
117 barrels NEW MESS OR EXTRA MESS BEEF, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.
The Beef to be received at such inspection-yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.
30,000 pounds prime NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour-barrels, to be full head-lined.
100,000 pounds of clean, dry BROWN SUGAR, in barrels, to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.
Bids may be made in bond or duty paid.
2,500 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from cider or whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the whisky vinegar taking thirty-five grains bicarbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the cider vinegar at near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half-barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like sample at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quantity of vinegar offered, and the kind of package.
The stores are required for immediate delivery.
Samples of the flour, corn meal and soap must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.
A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:
"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that, should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."
The seller's name, place of business and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.
Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the meat, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection.
The meat will also be examined and passed upon by parties from this office on the part of the United States.
The flour and soap will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.
Payment will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.
Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.
Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
H. F. CLARKE, Brevet Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

POSTPONEMENT.
PROPOSALS FOR SALE OF WOOD.
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1866.
SEALED PROPOSALS are invited at this office until 12 o'clock noon, MONDAY, Aug. 6, 1866, for the purchase of (13,000) THIRTEEN THOUSAND CORDS OF GOVERNMENT WOOD, located as follows:
(1,400) FOURTEEN HUNDRED CORDS at the Kendall Green Wood Yard, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, about one mile from the depot of said road in this city.
This wood consists of about ONE-THIRD (⅓) PINE and TWO-THIRDS (⅔) OAK, and is piled immediately along the track of the railroad.
(11,600) ELEVEN THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED CORDS at the Wood Yard three-quarters of a mile north of Alexandria, on the line of the Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown Railroad.
This wood consists of about TWO-THIRDS (⅔) PINE and ONE-THIRD (⅓) OAK, is piled along the track, and is distant about one-half of a mile from a wharf on the Potomac River, leading to which there is a direct and level road.
All of the wood offered for sale is of good or fair quality, and thoroughly seasoned.
Proposals will be received for quantities from (50) Fifty Cords and upward, with privilege of taking all of either or both lots.
Payment to be made in Government funds, immediately after the opening of the bids and upon measurement of the wood.
The right is reserved of rejecting any or all proposals deemed disadvantageous to the United States.
M. I. LUDINGTON, Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, Department of Washington.

TO CONTRACTORS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that in pursuance of an ordinance of the Common Council, worded as follows, to wit:
"*Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York in Common Council convened*, That Nassau-street, from Pine-street to Wall-street, be paved with the Nicholson pavement, the expense to be borne by the property owners," sealed proposals will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, Aug. 7, 1866, for the construction of said pavement.
Each proposal must be indorsed with the title of the work, the name of the bidder, and the date of the offering. Amount of security required $3,000.
Bidders will state a price per square yard for the pavement complete in all its parts.
Blank forms for the bids can be obtained at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, July 26, 1866.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE IN BROOKLYN.
MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, TUESDAY, July 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, NO. 83 STATE-ST., BROOKLYN, the entire furniture, comprising six elegant French plate, pier and mantel mirrors; elegant carved rosewood parlor suites, in crimson, blue and purple brocatelle; elegant inlaid console table, velvet medallion, tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood and black walnut bedroom suites, black walnut extension tables, dining chairs, superb rosewood etagere, carved rosewood wardrobe, fine curled hair mattress, silver plated ware, carved rosewood secretary, bookcases, together with oil cloth, kitchen utensils, furniture, crockery, glassware, &c.

JOHN LEEMING & CO., Auctioneers.
THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S BUFFALO ROBES.
THE FIRST ANNUAL SALE will take place at the COMPANY'S WAREHOUSE, NO. 17 COMMON-ST., MONTREAL, ON WEDNESDAY, AUG. 8, 1866.
Catalogues will be prepared, and further particulars shortly announced.
SALE AT 2 O'CLOCK.

By HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.
ON MONDAY, JULY 30, TUESDAY 31, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 1, THURSDAY 2, and FRIDAY 3, at 10 o'clock each day at TAYLOR'S INTERNATIONAL HOTEL and RESTAURANT, No. 367 BROADWAY, corner of FRANKLIN-ST.:
IMPORTANT SALE OF FINE FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, CURTAINS, BEDDING, PORCELAIN, PLATE AND GLASSWARE, &c., &c., being the entire furniture and appurtenances of the above well-known hotel and restaurant, the property having been sold for other business purposes.
The furniture is all first-class, made by Newhouse, of New-York, to order. The entire hotel having been refitted and renovated this Spring, the carpets and curtains are almost new and in fine order. The bedding is principally first-class and made to order—the linen, blankets, &c., being of first quality—the greater portion being new.
The parlors are furnished with the best velvet and Wilton carpets; carved rosewood, en suite, covered with silk brocatel, velvet and plush; elegant silk and lace curtains, centre and pier tables, etageres, pier, mantel and oval mirrors, of large size and in fine condition.
BEDROOM FURNITURE OF 200 ROOMS—Of carved and plain rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, chairs; also suits in black walnut, all in fine order; canopy curtains of silk and lace, lamberkins, &c., &c.; elegant oval and pier mirrors, crockery sets, rugs, &c.; single, three-quarter and double mattresses, first-quality hair; patent spring mattresses, pillows, sheets, blankets, counterpanes, &c., &c.
HALLS—English oil-cloth, velvet and Wilton stair-carpets, ¾ and 6¼ yards wide; settees, chairs, &c.
MIRRORS—A large number of pier, mantel, oval and fancy styles of first-quality plates, and richly framed.
GAS CHANDELIERS AND FIXTURES—Of various sizes and styles, all made to order by Cornelius & Baker, of Philadelphia.
OFFICE FURNITURE—Desks, counters, Herring's safe, Jackson's patent annunciator, 204 numbers; regulator clock, &c., &c.
RESTAURANT—Carved and ornamented counters, with marble tops, 3 to 4 feet wide, and 2½ inches thick; plate glass, show cases of various sizes and shapes, mirrors, gas chandeliers and brackets, soda fountain, fixtures, tables, chairs and sofa, in plush covers; chandeliers and gas side-brackets, gilt and bronze; 2 large and elegantly carved oak buffets; decorations for saloon and fixtures, &c.; a superb counter and desk of oak, made to order by Herter; Herring safe, cut glassware, French china, plated ware, in great variety; cutlery, &c., &c., &c.; a fine chocolate machine, do. coffee roaster, a washing and drying machine, ironing stoves, carving and steam tables, copper boilers and iron boilers, and a large assortment of the best copper kitchen utensils, nearly new, with a variety of other articles, all to be sold positively without reserve. Catalogues will be ready on the morning of sale.
THE CHOICE STOCK OF THE FINEST CHAMPAGNES, CLARETS, WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS, &c., all imported expressly for this establishment, and comprising the most choice brands and varieties, will be sold
On SATURDAY, August 4, at 11 o'clock, in the Restaurant, on first floor of premises, and consisting of
BRANDIES—Old Hennessy, Martel and Otard, Dupuy & Co., pale and dark, in cask, demijohn and bottle.
RUM—Old Jamaica and Santa Cruz, in demijohn and bottle, very old and fine.
GIN—Hollands, Woodcock and Cabinet, in Pipe and demijohn.
WHISKY—Old Scotch and Irish, Bourbon and Monongahela, very superior and old, in demijohn and cask.
CHAMPAGNES—Veuve, Clicquot, Crown, De Montferrand and others.
CLARETS—St. Julian, Chateau Latour, Chateau Margaux and others.
HOCKS—Steinberger and Johannisberger, in case.
SHERRIES—Duff Gordon, Crown, Imperial, Double Eagle and others, in demijohn, cask and bottle; pale, brown and golden.
PORT—Victoria, Sanderman's and Double Eagle, in demijohn and bottle.
MADEIRA—East India, in bottle, very old.
Also, YOUNGER'S SCOTCH ALE GOLDEN BITTERS, and sundry small lots in variety.
About 25,000 imported Havana CIGARS, viz.: Figaros, Espanolas, La Ritica, Upman, Londres, La Flor, La Reina, Universales, Operas, Flor de Union, Maravilla, Conchas, Punch Conchas, Stella Londres, Londres, La Rosa, Carbagas, Pinnarejo, El Mundo, Boquet Londres, and others in lots to suit purchasers.
N. B.—No other wines or cigars admitted.

AUCTION SALE.—BY ORDER OF COMMODORE Chas. H. Bell, U. S. Navy, Commandant of this station, I will sell at public auction, at this yard, on MONDAY, July 30, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following, viz.:
About (10,000) ten thousand cubic feet promiscuous white oak, white oak curve, live oak, chestnut, chestnut flitch and hackmatack timber. Also a lot of white oak, live oak and hackmatack knees. For further particulars, see handbills at storekeeper's office.
EDWD. HOOKER, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander, Naval Storekeeper.
NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, JULY 30, AT 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 7 North River: 240 boxes fresh Mentone lemons, just landed.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES AND ROCKING HORSES.—A large assortment ready for delivery at the factory, Nos. 130 and 132 East 26th-st., near 3d-av. D. T. WASHBURN, Manufacturer.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS a family's washing, or a few gentlemen's; understands fine washing or fluting; would go out by the day or week. To any one wanting such a person call at No. 100 East 11th-st., or at No. 28 East 20th-st.; will give undoubted reference. Inquire for Mrs. BENSON.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION by an American widow lady of respectability and refinement; a widower's family preferred; none but respectable parties need apply. Address No. 113 26th-st., corner 3d-av. Mrs. AUSTIN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as nurse; understands the care of an infant thoroughly; has good recommendations; no objection to country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a respectable woman who understands every branch of the department, boning, larding, pastry, &c.; has excellent City recommendations; no objection to country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND WELL-recommended young woman, a situation; is a good cook and baker, first-rate washer and ironer; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—SEWING BY THE DAY OR WEEK; understands all kinds of family sewing, and can work with a dressmaker. Apply at No. 497 3d-av., in the rear house.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION AS housekeeper, either in a school or a widower's family; an Episcopal school preferred. Address Box No. 171 Post-office, Elizabeth, N. J.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE PROTestant single young man a situation as coachman and groom in a private family, who thoroughly understands his business in the care of horses; has no objection to go to the country; has the very best City references; can be seen with his present employer. Apply at McNicois' livery stable, corner 12th-st. and University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR coachman and gardener by a religious, respectable, Protestant young man; understands his business thoroughly, and has the best City references from his last employer; country preferred. Inquire at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av., for two days. Is willing and obliging; respectful in every manner.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or gardener; would go a short distance in the country; understands the care of horses and cows, and can milk; good reference produced, and will work for moderate wages. Call on or address JAMES, No. 208 Broadway, Room No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as gardener; understands the cultivation of grapes, fruit trees, flowers, vegetables, plants, &c., the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; good City reference from last employers. Address M. N., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE AND INTELLIGENT young Englishman, a situation as coachman, groom, or farmer; is able and willing to make himself generally useful about a farm, garden or gentleman's residence. Apply to Mr. WALLACE, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS lived in some of the best families in England and in this country a situation as coachman; has first-class reference from his last employer, who is in town; no objection to the country. Address G. H. W., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single middle-aged man, who understands his business thoroughly and has first-class references; a place with glass preferred. Address F. E. G., Box No. 207 *Times* Office, New York.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE young man a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; has good City reference; country preferred. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN HONEST, respectable young man in a wholesale store (fruit store preferred;) would make himself generally useful; good reference given. Call on or address C. W. W., No. 329 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN ABOUT GOING TO Europe advertises for a situation for his coachman, who can be highly recommended. Call or address STABLES, No. 143 Columbia-street, Brooklyn, or M. C., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as vegetable gardener; understands his business thoroughly; also understands the proper care of a horse, and keeping a gentleman's place in order. Address D. L., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUATION as coachman; married, without incumbrance; the wife as first-class waitress or plain cook; no objection to country; good reference given. Address W. H. C., Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT coachman and gardener, with first-class references, and understanding his business, a situation; is willing to go to a permanent place for moderate wages. Call or address HENRY, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a young Swiss, with good references; understands milking, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Apply to or address SWISS GARDENER, No. 89 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as vegetable gardener; understands the business, the care of horses, and can make himself useful; good reference. Address J. B., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman and groom, and to make himself generally useful; thoroughly understands his business; good reference. Address M. K., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN MARRIED MAN, situation on a gentleman's place; is a good farmer; reference given if required. Address C. H. S., care C. Heins, cor. 4th and Lewis sts.

TO FURNITURE AND OTHER MANUFACTURERS.—The advertiser, who has for a number of years had charge of the largest cabinet-making manufactory in Canada, where machinery is extensively used; has also superintended the pattern-making department of a large foundry; is a practical workman, having a knowledge of accounts, and would make himself generally useful, desires a situation in the United States. Address, post-paid, stating wages, B., care of G. W. S., Post-office, Montreal, C. E.

A MAN AND WIFE SCOTCH, PROTESTANTS, want situations, man to garden, care of horses and make himself useful; woman to cook, wash and iron; both have first-class references. Call or address ALEXANDER, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9, for two days.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.
5,000 Agents, male and female, for a light, pleasant business at home. $10 to $20 per day profit on $5 to $10 capital. No risk. Call at No. 47 Lombard Block, or send two stamps for papers. Address R. WAYVELL, Box No. 4,781 Chicago.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A STEADY, smart, Protestant single business man, to take full interest as partner in a good cash business, established for the past 18 years in the City and through all parts of the country; duties light and no night work; a respectable man having a general knowledge of business will find an offer to his advantage seldom met with. To save trouble, none need apply without a cash capital of from $1,000 to $2,000. Apply, for this week, at No. 143 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., in the store, from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, ALL SMART REspectable girls who want good situations in City and country, at highest wages, Protestants and others, of all nations and professions, as good cooks and laundresses, nurses and seamstresses, ladies' maids to travel, smart chambermaids and waitresses, tidy girls for general housework, and smart girls lately landed, French and German nurses and seamstresses, will please notice that they can be supplied without delay with the above-mentioned situations, by applying at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 146 East 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., second door from A. T. Stewart's. Removed from No. 89 4th-av.

WANTED—A GOOD SOBER AND INDUSTRIOUS man, who understands taking care of horses and cattle, and is willing to help in the garden; a married man without children preferred. Call on K. COX, No. 31 Wall-st., before 10½ A. M., or after 3 P. M.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—TWO GOOD nurses and seamstresses; also cooks of all kinds, two laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, young girls, housekeepers, &c.; American, Irish, Scotch, German, &c., at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN, WELSH OR SCOTCH woman for general housework for a small family in Brooklyn; must be a good cook, washer and ironer; reference required. Call at No. 11 Catharine-st., New-York.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE AND FAITHFUL young man as salesman and general clerk; one who has had some experience in the City jobbing trade. Apply at No. 227 Pearl-st., New-York.

WANTED—A WATCHMAKER; AN EXPERIENCED workman wanted to take charge of the watch department of a Broadway store. Address J. B. G., stating references, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS TO GO TO THE country for the Summer; City references required. Apply from 10 until 12 o'clock at No. 24 West 17th-st., on Tuesday, July 31.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted immediately at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Excellent situations now ready for all kinds of experienced servants; also for girls lately landed.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS WANTED for the City of New-York, and in every part of the United States, by a first-class company, offering unusual advantages to agent and insurer. Address, with references, LIFE COMPANY, Box No. 6,767 New-York City.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Agents wanted in every county. GEORGE TALLCOT, Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

OFFICE OF MAYNARD & TIEMANN, MINING ENGINEERS AND CONSULTING CHEMISTS, No. 240 Pearl-st., New-York, and Central City, Colorado. Assays of gold and silver. Analyses of ores, minerals, guano, soda ash, furnace products, &c., &c. Special attention given to the analyses of iron ores, iron slag and iron cinder.

THE LONE STAR LINIMENT WARRANTED to be superior to any other, for man or beast, in all ailments where external applications are used. Thousands proclaim its merits. No horseman should, and no family would be without it after once using it. Read what the Napoleon of horsemen, Hiram Woodruff, of Union Course, Long Island, says:
"I am satisfied that the Lone Star Liniment is superior to all liniments now in use for the horse, and no horseman should be without this valuable preparation."
Price 50c. and 80c. per bottle. For sale by all druggists. DEMAS BARNES, Agent, Park-row, New-York. EDWARDS & BENNETT, Proprietors, Jamaica, L. I.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS—Will not split and will outwear six packs of the old style sharp-pointed cards and no more expensive. For sale by all stationers, D. APPLETON & CO., and MOHUN & EBBS, No. 546 Broadway, and by the manufacturers. SAM'L HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., N. Y.

MR. CALAHAN—IF YOU WILL CALL ON PURCELL & CO., No. 240 Broadway, Room No. 1, it may lead to your finding a customer for the purchase of your place in Fordham. PURCELL & CO.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, July 28
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Aug. 11
EUROPE..........LAMARIE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 25
NAPOLEON III....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 8

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
EXTRA STEAMERS, alternating with the mail line, and at lower rates, are appointed to sail for Havre direct.
VERA CRUZ..Capt. BELIARD..............Saturday, Aug. 4
TAMPICO.....Capt. GILBERT PIERRE.Saturday, Aug. 18
FLORIDE.....Capt. ——..........Saturday, Sept. 15
RATES OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD.
Chief cabin, including wine....................$80
Steerage, with superior fare.....................40
For further information, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 8.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 15.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 22.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 29.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 5.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage......................................$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.......................................80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage......................................$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.......................................65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.

OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA VIA PANAMA.

The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zealand, on the 24th June, by the steamship KAKAIA, followed by the KAIKOURA on the 24th July.
Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zealand and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.
Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.
The opening voyages of the Company's ships in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be as follows:
OUTWARD.
From New-York, June 11.
From Panama, June 24.
From Wellington, N. Z., July 21.
Arriving at Sydney, July 29.
TIME.
From New-York to Wellington, 40 days.
From Panama to Wellington, 28 days.
To Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.
HOMEWARD.
From Sydney, 31st May or June 1.
From Wellington, N. Z., June 8.
From Colon, (Aspinwall,) July 12.
Arriving at New-York, July 20.
TIME.
Wellington to New-York, 42 days.
Wellington to Panama, 28 days.
From Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.
The service will be continued monthly in unison with the foregoing dates.
Particulars of fares and freight on application to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Office No. 59 Wall-st., New-York. WM. G. SEALY, Agent.
PANAMA, May 23, 1866.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
LOUISIANA......Thompson.......SATURDAY, Aug. 4.
HELVETIA.......Ogilvie..........SATURDAY, Aug. 11.
ERIN...............Cutting..........SATURDAY, Aug. 18.
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency.
Cabin. Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown....$100 $30
Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE
BY THE
ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..............Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..............Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..............Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon..........$100 | Lower Saloon..........$80
Second class..$50.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
SHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
KANGAROO...................WEDNESDAY....Aug. 1
CITY OF NEW-YORK........SATURDAY......Aug. 4
CITY OF DUBLIN..............WEDNESDAY....Aug. 8
CITY OF BOSTON..............SATURDAY......Aug. 11
CITY OF LONDON..............SATURDAY......Aug. 18
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin.................$90 | Steerage.....................$30
First Cabin to London......95 | Steerage to London.........35
First Cabin to Paris.........105 | Steerage to Paris.............40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday's steamers: First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30, gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.
ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS
Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:
BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power......................9th August.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power...18th Aug't.
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons. 6th Sept.
RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:
First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.
FROM BREMEN, &c., TO NEW-YORK:
First cabin, $112; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
RETURN TICKETS: First cabin, $205; second cabin, $132 50; steerage, $77 50.
For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30, payable in currency.
Passage from London, $90, $60 and $36, payable in gold.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Aug. 1.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Aug. 11.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGS, from New-York, Aug. 25.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, September 8.
The elegant British iron steamship BELLONA, 3,000 tons, will sail for London direct on WEDNESDAY, August 1, at noon, from Pier No. 3, North River.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

NEW YORK AND VENEZUELA MAIL LINE.
SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, ST. THOMAS, LA GUAYRA AND PUERTO CABELLO.
CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL.
The New and Splendid Steamer
GULF STREAM,
CHARLES SCANDELLA, Master,
is now receiving freight at Pier No. 20 East River, and will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 4, at 3 P. M.
The boats of this line make connection at St. Thomas with Steam Packets of Puerto Rico, Jamaica and the Windward Islands. Passage to St. Thomas, $75, gold; to Venezuela, $100, gold. Freight to St. Thomas, $1 per bbl., 20 cts. per foot, gold; to Venezuela, $1 25 per bbl., 25 cts. per foot, gold. For particulars apply to
SMITH & DUNNING, No. 65 South-st.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown.—A extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY:
MALTA..........................WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1.
PALMYRA.......................WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8.
TARIFA..........................WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14.
TRIPOLI.........................WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22.
These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.
Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch the elegant side-wheel steamship SOUTH AMERICA, E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Commander, for Rio de Janeiro and intermediate ports, on
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22,
at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River.
Exhibitors at the Brazil Exhibition, to be held at Rio Janeiro in October, will find freight charges reasonable by this conveyance.
For further information, freight or passage, apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The favorite side-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1, punctually, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. L. PARISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
AUGUST 1.—NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.
AUGUST 11.—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
AUGUST 21.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. WATKINS.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON..........Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES.....................Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.
Every THURSDAY from Pier No. 36, foot of North Moore-street, North River, giving through bills lading and passage tickets to
Augusta......$27 | Eufaula.........$35 | Montgomery.$41 00
Macon..........31 | Albany...........$35 | Mobile..........51 95
Columbus.....35 | Atlanta.............34 | New-Orleans. 55 00
which includes all charges except meals on Railroads.
Two passenger trains leave Savannah daily.
GENERAL BARNES,
leaves on THURSDAY, Aug. 2, at 3 P. M.
Bills lading signed at the Pier in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad to all points on that road and its connections South and West.
Freight received daily; through rates furnished.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

EMPIRE LINE TO SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13, North River.
New arrangements, commencing Aug. 1, 1866.
Passage tickets issued through to
Augusta.....................$27 00 | Montgomery.............$41 00
Macon..........................31 00 | Atlanta..........................34 00
Columbus.....................35 00 | Mobile...........................51 95
Albany.........................35 00 | New-Orleans.................55 00
Eufaula........................35 00
Every charge included except meals on the railroads.
Steamers land passengers in Savannah on Tuesdays.
Two passenger trains leave Savannah daily.
Bills of lading given for through freight.
The favorite steamship MISSOURI, LOVELAND Commander, will sail from Pier No. 13, North River, foot of Cedar-st., punctually, at 3 o'clock P. M., SATURDAY, Aug. 4.
Freight received daily and bills of lading signed on the wharf.
For Freight or Passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-Green.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.
PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE..........THIRTY DOLLARS.
EMILY B. SOUDER...............Capt. B. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA............................Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.
The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.
The new and elegant steamship
MONEKA,
will leave on THURSDAY, Aug. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—REGULAR Line—Pier No. 14 East River. The very fast and elegant steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 4, at 3 P. M. Unsurpassed accommodations for passengers.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship SHERIDAN, Capt. J. H. BOTTON, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 4, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MISSISSIPPI will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 4, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply at the Company's office, No. 10 Barclay-st.

REGULAR LINE
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS,
DIRECT.
The first-class Steamship
PERIT,
E. A. DELANIOY, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely for Galveston direct.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

RAILROADS.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY
(The finest lake scenery in the United States,)
VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Leave New-York via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven Steamer, Peck Slip, at 3:15 P. M.
On Saturdays the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Su 't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING TIME TABLE FROM MAY 7.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Express train, for Greenport.
4:30 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, 5:28 and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES OR single gentlemen can obtain board for the Summer, with the use of a carriage house, in a private family in Westchester County; location healthy and very pleasant. Address T. B., Morrisania Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y.

OAK PARK.
THIS PRIVATE MANSION, located in the mountains, near Tarrytown, is now open for the reception of a limited number of select guests. All modern improvements, first-class table. Particulars between 12 and 3, of B. BARNARD, No. 57 West 11th-st., near 5th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD—A FAMILY CAN BE ACcommodated with excellent board in a farm-house; well shaded; in a healthy location; within two minutes' walk of depot; 33 miles from New-York, on Harlem Railroad. Apply at No. 395 Broadway, Room No. 27; or of E. M. CONDON, Chappaqua, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A LADY HAVING A handsome country seat near Peekskill, about 2 hours from New-York, would rent three or four rooms; board, $10 to $12. For particulars and photographic views of place, apply to ADAMS & CO., No. 953 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD—HEALTHY LOCATION, fine airy rooms, plenty shade, fruit, vegetables and milk, bathing, &c.; terms moderate. Apply to or address Mrs. E. ROBERTSON, Woodlawn, Oyster Bay, L. I.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS—PERSONS WISHing board in the country can be accommodated at the hotel of B. A. HAYMAN, Tannersville. Price per week from $9 to $12.

BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE, AT Schooley's Mountain, adjoining the Heath House. Fare good, and reasonable price. Address the proprietor, S. V. FISHER, S. Mountain, N. J.

BOARD AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—With a private family. Apply at No. 37 Fulton-st., Room No. 2.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD CAN be obtained in a private family at Fairfield, Conn. Address A. B. THORP, Fairfield, Conn.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

STEAM KINDLING WOOD YARD WITH saws, chopper, bundling machines, and other utensils, in good order, with a quantity of wood; good place; will sell, or take a partner. Apply at Nos. 433 and 435 West 34th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., New-York City.

$15,000.—WANTED—AN ACTIVE OR special partner, with the above amount in cash, in the general leather commission business. Address W., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

A WRITER OF LONG EXPERIENCE for the City Press would like to purchase an interest in a city or country newspaper. Address B., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD.
The new and commodious steamer
WILLIAM COOK,
Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, will leave the south side of the Pier at the foot of Barclay-st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Pier No. 1 North River, at 4:15 P. M.
Returning the Baggage and Way Line, will leave Long Branch at 7:10 A. M., 7:20 A. M. express, and 1 P. M. express, 7:10 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at Atlanticville, Jumping Point, and Highland Stations.
The express train will leave at 7:20 A. M., and go through without stopping. The 7:30 A. M. train from Long Branch, and the 4 P. M. line from New-York connect with stages for Deal, Shark River and Squan. No baggage received on the boat at Pier No. 1.
Baggage delivered in any part of the City.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

THE OLD LINE
FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.
The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton free of charge. Staterooms can be engaged in advance upon application to the clerk on board, or to WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, VIA RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after FRIDAY, June 1, the JESSE HOYT, passenger boat of this road, will leave Pier No. 32 North River, foot of Duane-st., and connect at Port Monmouth with trains for the following points on the Road:
11 A. M. Express Line for Philadelphia direct, taking passengers to Red Bank, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Bricksburgh, Manchester, Tom's River, Woodmansie, Barnegat, Shamong, Tuckerton, Atsion, Jackson, and all stations on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Through to Camden in five hours. Fare $2.
4 P. M. from Pier No. 32, and 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 3, for Port Monmouth, Highlands, Middletown, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Oceanport, Branchport, Long Branch, Shark River, Squan, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Squankum, Bricksburgh, Manchester, Tom's River and Camden. Fare $2.
The Freight Boat leaves at 5 P. M. for all points on the line and Camden.
RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN:
Express at 9:20 A. M., arriving in New-York at 2:15 P. M.
Freight at 2:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 4 A. M.
Way Mail and Express at 2:30 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:30 A. M., and stopping at Pier No. 3 North River.
N. B.—All baggage must be delivered at Pier No. 32, as none will be received at Pier No. 3.
W. N. CLAYTON, Supt.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, SANDY HOOK Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. On and after Friday the 20th, the fare will be ten cents, (except on Sundays,) which will be 25 cents; freight on light bbls. 12½c.; tight bbls. 20c. The new and fast steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, having been built expressly for this route, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Thursday,	26,	3½ P. M.	Thursday,	26,	6½ A. M.
Friday,	27,	3½ P. M.	Friday,	27,	6½ A. M.
Saturday,	28,	3½ P. M.	Saturday,	28,	6½ A. M.
Sunday,	29,	8 A. M.	Saturday,	28,	6½ P. M.
Monday,	30,	8 A. M.	Sunday,	29,	3 P. M.
Tuesday,	31,	7 A. M.	Monday,	30,	4 P. M.
			Tuesday,	31,	10½ P. M.

Cards in the New-York Daily *Times*, at T. W. & A. Marsh's, No. 153 West-st., Lewis & Corlies, druggists, No. 72 Murray-st., No. 2 Dey-st., and Allaire's market, No. 534 Hudson-st., or Henry Croker, Jr.'s, printer, No. 2 Hudson-st., New-York.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH—Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 25 cents. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. P. CONOVER, having passenger accommodations and speed superior to any boat ever on this route, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, July 25, 2½ A. M.	Wednesday, July 25, 6½ A. M.
Wednesday, July 25, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, July 26, 6½ A. M.
Thursday, July 26, 3½ P. M.	Friday, July 27, 6½ A. M.
Friday, July 27, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, July 28, 6½ A. M.
Saturday, July 28, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, July 28, 6½ P. M.
Sunday, July 29, 8 A. M.	Sunday, July 29, 3½ P. M.
Sunday, July 29, 7 P. M.	Monday, July 30, 6½ A. M.
Monday, July 30, 4 P. M.	Tuesday, July 31, 6½ A. M.
Tuesday, July 31, 4 P. M.	

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 7:45 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., for Albany and Troy. Landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. A light-draft steamboat will on arrival at Albany carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central Railroad. No freight, horses or carriages received.

REDUCTION OF FARE, WESTWARD, VIA DAY LINE OF STEAMERS—Daily from foot of Desbrosses-st. at 7:45, and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., and New-York Central Railroad from Albany.
New-York to Montreal...........................$11 40
New-York to Saratoga..............................3 45
New-York to Syracuse..............................5 05
New-York to Rochester.............................6 72
New-York to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, or via Falls 8 25

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT CO.—The boats of this line, CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE, leave Pier No. 44, foot of Spring-st., N. R., for Troy daily (Saturday excepted) at 6 P. M. Tickets sold and baggage checked to Saratoga and all points north. This is the direct line for the north, without change of cars.

FOR SAUGERTIES—LANDING AT RHINEbeck, Barrytown and Tivoli. The steamer ANSONIA will leave foot of Beach-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Conveyances to be had from the landing to the Catskill Mountain House.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The new swift steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37 East River (foot of Market-st.) EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on arrival of railroad trains. Through in three hours. Fare 75 cents; excursion tickets $1 25.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier No. 44, foot of Spring-st., for Troy, (and the only line ticketing by railroad North and East,) daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT—THE NEW side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION SEASON OF 1866.
TO TOURISTS AND TRAVELERS.
Excursion tickets, at reduced rates, from New-York, via Niagara Falls, Lake Ontario, River St. Lawrence, (passing Thousand Islands and Rapids of St. Lawrence by daylight,) to Montreal, Quebec, River Saguenay, White Mountains, Portland, Boston, Lake Memphremagog, Lake Champlain, Lake George, Saratoga Springs, Newport, and return to New-York.
For particulars of routes, rates of fare, tickets and all information, apply at the office of the Grand Trunk Railroad and Royal Mail Line of steamers, No. 175 Broadway, New-York. E. P. BEACH, General Agent.

DAILY EXCURSION
TO LONG BRANCH AND RETURN,
THE SAME DAY,
Giving passengers about five hours at Long Branch.
NEW LINE.
On and after Thursday, July 19, the steamboat
META
will leave the Pier, south side of Barclay-st. Ferry, (the berth of the Sea-shore Railroad boat,) at 8 A. M., and connect at Sandy Hook with the Long Branch and Sea-shore Railroad for Long Branch.
Returning, will leave Long Branch at 4 P. M.

HEALTH AND PLEASURE.
NORTH SHORE STATEN ISLAND FERRY,
leaves daily, from Pier No. 19, between Cortlandt and Dey sts., at 7, 9, 10½ A. M.; 12½, 2, 4, 5 and 7 P. M. Sunday arrangement at 8½, 10, 11½ A. M.; 1, 2½, 4, 6, 7½ P. M.
To charter for excursions, steamer HUGUENOT: also, to let for Sunday schools and picnics, Pomona Grove.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.—Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st., North River, at 11 A. M., embracing a sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, returning to New-York, arriving at 2:30 P. M. Fare for the round trip 75 cents; children under 10 years of age half price. WM. N. CLAYTON, Sup't.

FOR A DELIGHTFUL SUMMER EXCURSION of a few hours, take the steamboat BOARDMAN, Capt. ALEX. ANNETT, which leaves Jersey City at 7½ and 10½ A. M. and 2½ P. M. daily, and West 10th-st. at 8, 11 and 3, touching at Pier No. 4 North River, Dey-st. and West 34th-st., for Fort Lee (the old landing) and intermediate places. Fare for the excursion, 25c.

DAILY EXCURSION TO SANDY HOOK.—The new and commodious steamer WM. COOK, Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, leaves the south side of pier foot of Barclay-st. daily (Sundays excepted), at 10 A. M., for Sandy Hook, running in connection with the Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad, arriving at New-York upon her return at 2:45 P. M. Dinner served on board. Fare for the excursion, 75 cents.

TOURISTS AND PLEASURE TRAVELERS can obtain combination excursion tickets, at reduced rates, embracing all the principal points of interest in northern New-York, the Canadas, New-England and the Lake Superior region, at the offices of the Erie Railway, No. 241 Broadway and depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, or No. 15 State-st., Boston.

EXCURSIONS—FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES—The large steamboat GEORGE WASHINGTON, barges WALTER SANDS, WM. JAY HASKETT and WM. H. MORTON, with other steamboats and barges; also Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove and Alderney Park, a new grove. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock.
FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantles put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts., New-York.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the improved EMPIRE GAS-BURNERS, all sizes, Nos. 247 and 219 Water-st., and No. 288 Canal-st. (near Broadway.)

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract teeth without pain or injury, 13,000 patients and the medical profession can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

FOR SALE.

GEO. W. SIMMONS JR.,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 96, Broadway, New-York.
Purchase, sale, leasing, exchange, care and management of real estate. Prompt collection of rents, dividends and interest. Investments made.
References—Messrs. Slade & Colby, Geo. F. Noyes, Esq., Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., Messrs. F. Skinner & Co., Charles E. Strong, Esq., Messrs. Carpenter, Vail & Fuller.

S. W. BENEDICT,
REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER,
Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st. Room No. 3.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, WITH FOUR ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—Situated on Lather's Hill, one mile from the village of New-Rochelle, 17½ miles by rail from the City; commands a fine view of Long Island Sound; the house contains 16 rooms, exclusive of kitchen; has all the conveniences of a first-class City residence, hot and cold water throughout, stationary tubs, bath-room, &c.; is built of brick, stuccoed, has been recently painted inside and out, and is in perfect order; has a perfectly appointed stable and porter's lodge; garden and grounds in a high state of cultivation; abundance of fruit and ornamental shrubbery; part of furniture and carpets can be had with the house. For terms and further particulars, address Box No. 37 New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale within eight miles of New-York; the house is new, very large, and finished in the most expensive and perfect manner, having every modern improvement; grounds comprise sixteen acres, all improved and handsomely laid out in lawn, walks, drives, gardens, &c., &c., with a very fine shrubbery and choice variety of fruit. Everything appertaining to house and grounds is of the most modern and elegant description. Will be sold for very much less than cost, and on easy terms. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN—THE country seat of the late Hon. Robert McClelland, near Hudson, one of the most quiet, secluded and genteel residences in Columbia County—a perfect gem of A HOME IN THE COUNTRY—consisting of 40 acres of highly cultivated land, a large double brick house in perfect order, all requisite outbuildings, large garden, magnificent old forest and evergreen trees, and fruit trees in abundance. For further particulars inquire of ROBERT McKINSTRY, Jr., near the premises, or of S. W. BENEDICK, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE HILLSIDE COUNTRY SEAT, Branford, Conn., on the Shore Line Railroad, 7 miles from New-Haven, 1¼ miles from sea shore; 5 acres of land, modern house, fifteen rooms, stable, ice-house, hennery and outbuildings, all nearly new; choice fruit and ornamental trees and vines; near churches, post-office and railroad depot. For particulars, inquire of GEO. COMINGS, No. 62 Walker-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—ON STATEN ISLAND, NEAR THE water and Eltingville Railroad Depot, building plots, most beautifully located, with a front on two avenues, in a first-class neighborhood, in the immediate vicinity of schools and churches. The proximity to the City and nearness to the seashore make this a most desirable residence. Price of lots $200 to $400 each. For maps and particulars apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PIECE OF PROPerty on Bowery, west side, between Prince and Houston sts., with immediate possession. Also, a valuable store and lot on Pearl-st., running to, and forming an L on Ferry-st. Also, good tenement property, producing large rentals. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE BOSTON ROAD, IN Westchester County, between Morrisania and West Farms, a two-story and basement frame dwelling, in excellent order; property contains one acre of land, with new barn, water, gas, and modern conveniences. Inquire of WILLIAMS BROTHERS, Attorneys-at-law, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS residence No. 168 President-st., near Clinton-st., Brooklyn; is in fine order, has every convenience; house is 38 feet wide, lot 50x130 feet; is open for examination. Terms favorable, to close an estate. For terms apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A DESIRABLE country residence and outbuildings, with 9 acres of land under fine cultivation; large supply of fruit. Also one containing 20 acres, within five minutes' walk of depot, on Northern Railroad.
DAY, FERDON & CO., No. 191 Broadway, Room 4.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE VILlage of Newtown, L. I., for sale cheap; suitable either for business or private residence, or both; fine house and large lot; water throughout the house, &c. For particulars, apply to the owner on the premises, ROBERT CAMPBELL.

A VALUABLE PROPERTY IN BROOKLYN—Reliable as an investment and delightful as a home; house new and elegant; located on a Belgian-paved street, on either side of which are shaded walks 20 feet in width. H. L. RIDER, No. 39 Pine-st.

FOR CASH OR CITY PROPERTY—Eleven acres and large house and outbuildings in the City of Newburgh, adjoining the beautiful grounds of Homer Ramsdell, Esq.; location cannot be surpassed, and surroundings unexceptionable. Apply to S. KILPATRICK, Bull's Head Bank Buildings.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY HOUSE.—A French villa, carriage-house, stable, &c., and two acres of land handsomely laid out and fruited; 1 hour from Wall-st., in Westchester County, near the water; terms to suit. Apply W. J. HARRIS, Continental Bank.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

SEA SHORE COTTAGE FOR SALE—SITuated in the beautiful Village of Niantic, Conn., near Long Island Sound, Niantic River, railroad depot and Post-office. For further particulars address R. M. ROSE, Niantic, Conn.

$1,400.—A FARM OF NEARLY NINE acres, with crops, for sale, near Schenectady. Good house and other buildings; fruit and water. Terms easy. Apply to Rev. JOHN MILES, Scotia, Schenectady County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—ON 129TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., A large French villa house, stable, hot and cold graperies, and six lots of ground. Apply on the premises, to Mrs. J. T. TROTTER.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY COTTAGE, WITH kitchen extension and all the modern improvements, on 108th-st., between Broadway and the Hudson River. Apply on the premises. Price $3,500.

FOR SALE—THREE STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS houses will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire on premises, Nos. 89, 91 and 93 60th-st., 25 feet east of Lexington-av., north side, of JOHN GLASS, owner.

APPLY AT NO. 319 4TH-AV. FOR STANLEY DAY'S REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.—Mailed free, if desired. Office hours, 10 to 4.

TO LET.

DWELLING HOUSE TO LET.
The three-story brick house No. 114 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in fine order, with modern improvements. Possession this week. Apply to
JAMES N. GIFFORD, No. 101 Water-st., from 11 to 4 P. M.

TO LET—IN 126TH-ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH avs., Harlem, the lower half of a nice cottage-house, five rooms. $20 per month. Possession immediately. Also, store in 42d-st., near Broadway. Inquire of E. K. ADAMS, No. 117 Broadway, from 11 to 3.

THREE STORES ON BROADWAY, TWO on Chatham-st., houses and rooms and lofts in different parts of the City. WM. CAMPBELL, No. 704 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A LARGE HOUSE CONtaining 23 rooms, on Broadway, near Fifth-avenue Hotel. Inquire of JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE FIRST-CLASS STORE AND BASEment, Nos. 48 and 50 Walker-st., 50x100 feet, marble front, to rent from Nov. 1, 1866. Apply on the premises. IVISON, PHINNEY, BLAKEMAN & CO.

TO LET—A COTTAGE HOUSE, IN HANDSOME order, on 7th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. Furniture for sale. Apply to W. A. MORRISON, No. 383 Broadway. Rent $1,100.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE HANDSOMELY furnished, fronting one of the pleasantest parks in the City. Location central and very desirable. For permits, apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

SUITE FRONT ROOMS, ON SECOND floor, and other rooms, furnished to let, in first-class private house, No. 27 East 21st-st., near Fifth-av. Hotel.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO ONE or two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 187 Henry-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—ON LONG LEASE, PREMISES suitable for stables for thirty or forty horses and twenty coaches; location to be south of Bleecker-st. and west of the Bowery. Address, stating location, terms, &c., for three days, STABLES, Box No. 5,596 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE FOR a family of two; the house must be well furnished, and in complete order for one or two years. Address, giving full particulars and lowest terms, MORGAN, Box No. 4,490 Post-office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WANTS A GOOD and comfortable room between 8th and 30th sts., west of Broadway. Address A. B., Box No. 149 *Times* Office. Best of references given and required.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE PRESTON HOUSE,
SARATOGA.
This beautiful, spacious and admirably kept house is now open to the *bon ton* of America. Pleasure-seekers and comfort-lovers North and South are being apprised of its excellencies, and are fast securing accommodations.
The house is entirely surrounded by streets, so that every room is a front room, airy and large, unequaled in these respects by any hotel rooms in Saratoga. Broadway, upon which is the long main front, is at this point only ¼ of a mile from the depot, to and from which the omnibuses of the house are constantly running, free of charge. Double balconies, affording over 2,000 feet of promenade; double rows of fine shade trees; large Italian awnings over every window; bi-weekly hops with full band; a table where choice viands, wines and fruits vie in excellence, and the entire costly and elegant refitting of the house, it is believed, will induce the public to examine the Preston House before choosing elsewhere; while the excellent attention, the perfect neatness, the unexceptionable terms and the certainty of having every wish gratified, give promise that those who visit the Preston House will remain there. The bon hommie, skill and experience of the landlord are not to be overlooked.

WINDERMERE HOUSE—GREENWOOD LAKE, ORANGE CO., N. Y.—The proprietors having purchased this house, have opened it for families and single persons. Fine fishing, boating, &c. Carriages meet the trains leaving New-York at 10 A. M., via Erie Railroad, at Monroe, on Mondays and Wednesdays, and 4½ P. M. on Saturdays. After July 1 will run daily. Address M. P. BROWNING & CO., Monroe.

CLIFFWOOD HOUSE—ONE MILE FROM Keyport, N. J., 1½ hours from New-York by steamboat *Matteawan*, Barclay-st., 4 P. M., returning 7 A. M. Fine shady groves, sea bathing, fishing, sailing, drives, mineral springs, first-class board, $7 to $12. For circulars, apply at No. 176 Bleecker-st.

PAVILION HOTEL, ISLIP, LONG ISLAND.—This healthful and delightful resort is open for the reception of permanent and transient guests. The house is in full view of the great South Bay and Atlantic Ocean; the finest fishing and boating in the country. Transient guest, $3 per day.
W. P. MUNROE, Proprietor.

AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCHES.—BENEDICT BROS. are agents for the sale of these watches, No. 171 Broadway, corner of Cortlandt-st. Fine watches, jewelry and silverware.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 3 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 287 and 289 4th-av.,
for boarding and day scholars, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 10. Includes classical, commercial and preparatory departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school or book-stores.
Principal—Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. B.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NOS. 251 and 253 MADISON-AV.,
WILL REOPEN ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20.
Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 4 until that time. Address by letter as above.

MR. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day Schools for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 36th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE,
EAST 49TH-ST., NEW-YORK.
FACULTY:
F. A. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL.D., President.
T. EGLESTON, Jr., E. M., Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
FRANCIS L. VINTON, E. M., Mining Engineering.
C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL.D., Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., General Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL.D., Mining, Surveying and Mechanics.
JOHN H. VAN AMRING, A. M., Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Physics.
J. S. NEWBERRY, Geology and Palaeontology.
The plan of this school embraces a three-years' course for the degree of ENGINEER OF MINES, or BACHELOR OF PHILOSOPHY.
For admission, candidates for a degree must pass an examination in Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry and Plain Trigonometry. Persons not candidates for degrees are admitted without examination, and may pursue any or all of the subjects taught. The next session begins Oct. 1, 1866. The examination for admission will be held on Sept. 28, 29. For further information and for catalogues apply to
Dr. C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
at No. 32 East 21st-st.,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on and after Sept. 1. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON,
Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that their English and French School for Young Ladies and Children,
No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, (East 20th-st.,)
will reopen on THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.
All applications, either personally, or by letter, may be made at No. 10 Gramercy Park.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
WATERBURY, CONN.
The Fall term commences Sept. 12. Full corps of eighteen teachers and lecturers. Limited number of boarders. A thorough school and a pleasant home.
Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS, Principal.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Application may be made personally or by letter to
MRS. LEVERETT, at the above address.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.
Superior advantages in English, classics, sciences, commercial, French, German, piano music and painting. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gents. Eighteen instructors. Term opens Sept 10.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal,
Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.
Next session opens Sept. 5. This is a real college, with a regular charter; a superior course of study, an able and experienced faculty, elegant accommodations, strict discipline, healthful location, with all that is necessary to a solid and elegant education. Apply immediately in order to secure rooms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING.
At the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.
The next annual session begins Sept. 12. For the new Annual Register, containing full information, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE
Will reopen Sept. 1, 1866.
For circulars address
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, (Murray Hill,) reopens Sept. 20. Address as above.

MME. C. MEARS,
No. 224 Madison-av.,
Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School Sept. 20.
Mme. C. M. will be at home after Sept. 10 to receive personal applications. All previous to that date by mail.

A FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, AT NO. 102 REMSEN-ST., BROOKLYN.—The DAY DEPARTMENT under the care of Misses HARRISON and RANNEY, the BOARDING DEPARTMENT under the care of Mrs. B. B. NEWTON, will reopen Sept. 17. A pleasant home and a complete and thorough course of study make this a desirable and profitable school. For boarding pupils, address Mrs. B. B. NEWTON, at St. Albans, Vt., until Sept. 5.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, Mass., commences its 28th academic year Sept. 20, 1866. In its spacious gymnasium, in the beauty of its location and grounds, and in the excellence of its corps of instruction in the various departments of education, it affords facilities never surpassed by itself, and equal, as it claims, to those of any other institution. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circulars.

BOYS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS—During August Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, will give special attention, day and evening, to prepare pupils, practically, for Fall business. They will acquire energetic, manly habits, become quick at figures, rapid business penmen, and good book-keepers.

LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BALLSTON SPRINGS, SARATOGA COUNTY, NEW-YORK.—REV. D. W. SMITH, A. M., PRINCIPAL.—The Seventeenth annual session of this popular institution will commence Sept. 6. For circulars address the principal.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, SARATOGA COUNTY, N.Y.—A select commercial and classical family boarding-school for boys. Expense, $60 per quarter. Pupils are taken into the family of the Principal. Next term begins MONDAY, Sept. 10. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall Term will commence on the 6th of September. For admission or circulars, with full particulars, address
Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—THE FALL TERM OF Miss H. M. PARKHURST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Letters directed as above will be promptly answered.

HALF PRICES AT GOLDSMSHITH'S Writing and Book-keeping Rooms, No. 756 Broadway, until Aug. 1, only.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT ESSEX, Conn.: Fall Term commences September 5. Address M. A. CUMMINGS, Principal, for Catalogues.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—22 miles from the City. Year commences September 4. Principal, O. R. WELLS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS should have American School Institute's "Application Form." Good teachers are in great demand for Autumn. Early applications desirable. Wanted specially teachers for classics, military tactics, music and French. Principals, school officers and heads of families who want reliable teachers should send full particulars.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 430 Broome-st.

A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS TAKEN ENtire charge of a gentleman's house and instructed his daughters, desires a reëngagement to teach the English branches and music, (vocal and instrumental,) or would act as housekeeper or assistant in a family of high moral worth; understands millinery, dress and cloak making; also makes excellent bread, cake, pies and jellies. Address D. McD., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

A LADY OF SIX YEARS' EXPERIENCE in teaching in the English branches, French and music, desires a situation in a seminary, or as resident governess in a family. For further particulars inquire at No. 78 Cedar-st., Room No. 14, or at No. 8 Garden-st., Brooklyn.

A YOUNG LADY EXPERIENCED IN teaching desires a situation as resident teacher in a family; can give instruction in Latin and Music; Brooklyn preferred; references. Address TEACHER, Box No. 122, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

ARMY AND NAVY.

PENSIONS.
A NEW PENSION LAW has just been passed, giving increased pensions to all men who have lost both eyes, both hands, both feet, one hand and foot, or the total use of any of them. It also gives pensions to dependent fathers, brothers, and some others. I am now prepared, with new and suitable blanks, to make immediate application for any of the above pensions. Those whose pensions are increased must make new applications. My charge will be the fee fixed by the PENSION LAW. Address CHARLES NETTLETON, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.
N. B.—Refer by permission to SAMUEL SINCLAIR, Esq., Publisher of the New-York *Tribune*. Accurate copies of the NEW PENSION LAW for sale at 15 cents each.

ARMY OFFICERS' EXTRA PAY—INcreased pensions for soldiers and widows; officers who resigned or were discharged after April 9, 1865, and those on duty prior to muster, should apply for information regarding the allowances under the late act. Increase of pensions for disabled soldiers and widows who have children under 16 years, should procure new certificates. Apply to L. BROWN & CO., Solicitors of Claims, No. 1 Park-place.

ADDITIONAL BOUNTIES TO TWO AND three years', and wounded soldiers, and the widows, minor children, or parents of soldiers who died in the service. Apply in person, or by letter to J. P. HUNT, No. 247 Broadway, New-York.

GLORIOUS NEWS!—BOUNTY BILL passed! Soldiers, sailors, widows and heirs, call, bring your papers and get your money, at the Army and Navy Bank, No. 39 Mercer-st., New-York.
M. J. HIGGINS & CO.

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS.—BOUNTY bill has passed Congress. We shall make applications at once. All information furnished by calling on or addressing L. BROWN & CO., Solicitors of Claims, No. 1 Park-place.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
COOL! COOL!! COOL!!!
A DELIGHTFULLY COOL ATMOSPHERE.
FOURTH WEEK AND CONTINUED SUCCESS.
MR. G. L. FOX'S
SPLENDID SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME
A HIT! A HIT!! A HIT!!!
POPULAR AMUSEMENT AT A POPULAR PRICE.
FUN! FUN!! FUN!!!
PLEASURE AND MIRTH FOR OLD AND YOUNG.
MR. G. L. FOX.
MR. G. L. FOX.
MISS KATE PENNOYER, MR. C. K. FOX,
and the full and efficient
GRAND PANTOMIME COMPANY.
DELIGHT! DELIGHT!! DELIGHT!!!
FULL AND APPRECIATIVE AUDIENCES.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2. EVENING AT 8,
in the new and gorgeous Comic Pantomime,
JACK AND GILL WENT UP THE HILL.
JACK AND GILL
JACK AND GILL WENT UP THE HILL.
Surprising and delighting with the most
REMARKABLE TRANSFORMATIONS, LAUGHABLE TRICKS AND MIRTH-INSPIRING INCIDENTS.
To be seen at all hours,
FROM SUNRISE UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK, P. M.,
to amuse, instruct and interest,
OVER 150,000 CURIOSITIES,
WONDERS OF NATURE AND ART,
Exhibited in
SPACIOUS HALLS. SPACIOUS HALLS.
The great Living Curiosities, the
CAROLINA TWINS
inseparably joined, yet graceful in movement.
MASTER ALLEY TURNER, INFANT DRUMMER,
A MAMMOTH FAT CHILD,
three years old, weighs 126 lbs.
THREE DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
INGENIOUS GLASSBLOWERS,
THE FIFTH SALOON, THE FIFTH SALOON
Contains a collection of
LIVING SPECIMENS OF BIRDS AND ANIMALS,
unequaled for rarity, and to view which is
ALONE WORTH THE PRICE OF ADMISSION.
300 LIVING AUSTRALIAN BIRDS,
3,000 SPECIMENS OF NATIVE BIRDS.
THE AFRICAN VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT.
LIVING OURANG OUTANG FROM BORNEO.
ONE HUNDRED LIVING MONKEYS,
largest collection ever seen in America.
LIVING 3-HORNED BULL. TWO NYL-GHAUS,
LIVING BOA CONSTRICTORS.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria. 100,000 Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.
Begins at 8, concludes at 10¾ o'clock.
MONDAY, JULY 30,
FIFTIETH NIGHT!
FIFTIETH NIGHT!
Of the very successful engagement of the celebrated Comedian
JOHN BROUGHAM,
who will appear in his own Extravaganza, entitled
COLUMBUS
RECONSTRUCTED,
Presented with its
SUPERB SCENERY,
MAGNIFICENT DRESSES,
AND STRIKING TABLEAUX.
Don Christoval Colon alias COLUMBUS, a clairvoyant voyager whose fillibustering expedition gave rise to a world of speculation.....Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM
COLUMBIA..........................Miss EMILIE MELVILLE
KING FERDINAND.....................Mr. J. C. DUNN
And a Great Cast.
The performance will commence with the musical Farce entitled
JENNY LIND.
Jenny Leatherlungs....................Miss Emilie Melville
with songs and dances.
Baron Swigitoff Beery (with song)..........Mr. J. C. Dunn
Granby Gag..W. S. Andrews

THEO. THOMAS' GARDEN CONCERTS.
AT TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PROPRIETORS..........JOHN KOCH & BROTHERS
THE MOST BRILLIANT
SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
THEO. THOMAS' HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS.
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS.
A NEW AND VARIED PROGRAMME
EVERY EVENING.
No postponement on account of the weather.
ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

SOIREE MUSICAL ET DANSANTE.
ANNUAL MOONLIGHT EXCURSION
OF THE
NEW-YORK MENDELSSOHN UNION,
TUESDAY EVENING, July 31, 1866.
The steamer CHICOPEE and barge will leave the foot of Christopher-st. at 6 P. M. precisely.
Tickets admitting lady and gentleman.................$3
Tickets admitting gentleman..................................2
Tickets admitting extra lady..................................2
Can be had of L. H. Harrison, Irving Hall; C. A. Munger, No. 626 Broadway; C. L. Brinkerhoff, No. 38 Dey-st.
WM. BERGE..Conductor.
THEO. THOMAS............Conductor of Orchestra.

ORGAN CONCERT.
The new Organ built by Messrs. E. & G. G. Hook, of Boston, for Plymouth Church, (Rev. H. W. Beecher,) will be opened and exhibited under the direction of the builders, TUESDAY EVENING, 31st inst., at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and importer for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

THOUSANDS ARE SAVED BY DR. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhoea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 64 West 34th-st., (under the Everett Rooms,) a few doors from 6th-av. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

DR. POWELL, NO. 136 9TH-ST., A FEW doors from Broadway, cures delicate cases of either sex in 48 hours. Consultation free.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," $1 50. R. WARNER, Publ'ers, 1 Vesey-st.

A NEW REMEDY FOR LADIES IN TROUBLE.—Safe and sure at one interview. Dr. SELDEN, No. 233 Bleecker-st., near 6th-av.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marriage, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
EIGHTH WEEK OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF THE
Popular Young Irish Comedian,
MR. DAN BRYANT.
MONDAY EVENING, July 30, 1866,
AND EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
will be presented, after weeks of careful and elaborate preparation, an entirely new Hibernian Drama, in three acts, adapted expressly for Mr. Dan Bryant by Messrs. T. B. Macdonough and Fred. G. Maeder, from Lover's famous poem, entitled
SHAMUS O'BRIEN,
THE
BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL,
A TALE OF '98,
WITH SPLENDID SCENERY,
EFFECTIVE MECHANICAL APPLIANCES,
ACCURATE APPOINTMENTS,
CORRECT COSTUMES,
PICTURESQUE GROUPINGS,
CHARACTERISTIC DANCES,
BEAUTIFUL SONGS,
EXCITING TABLEAUX,
APPROPRIATE OVERTURE AND INCIDENTAL MUSIC,
arranged by the late John P. Cooke, Esq.,
and the following
CAST OF REMARKABLE STRENGTH AND RARE EXCELLENCE:
SHAMUS O'BRIEN, the "Bould Boy of Glengall," with a new ballad, "Kate O'Brien," and a grand patriotic song called the GREEN ABOVE THE RED! ..... Mr. Dan Bryant.
Owney Dugan, from Skibbereen
Denny Doyle, a Piper
Higheen O'Leary, an old Harper
Sir Perry Downs, an English Tourist.......Mr. W. R. Floyd
Father Malone......................................Mr. Chas. Fisher
Lieut. Lovell Kennedy.......................Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Col. Tarleton.................................Mr. George Holland
Corney Ryan, the informer.......................Mr. J. F. Hagan
Capt. Darcy.................................Mr. J. C. Williamson
Miles O'Halloran, the Snake of Kerry.Mr. W. J. Leonard
Darby, the "blast," an old piper.........Mr. G. F. Browne
Mary Kennedy......................................Miss Rosa Cooke
with a new ballad, "Good Bye," by Mr. R. Mollenhauer.
Mrs. Kate O'Connor, a young widow...Mrs. Mark Smith
Widow Brien.....................................Mrs. John Sefton
Other Characters by the Company.
Incidental to the Drama a peculiarly characteristic dance by the characters, arranged by Mr. Grossi, entitled the
"RUCTION JIG,"
the music composed by John Brougham, Esq.
For synopsis of Scenery and Incidents, see small bills.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
LEONARD GROVER.............................Director
MONDAY EVENING, July 30, 1866.
INAUGURATION OF THE SECOND WEEK
of the great success of the season, the Gorgeous Spectacular Fairy Legend,
THE
ICE WITCH. ICE WITCH.
ICE WITCH. ICE WITCH.
The Celebrated Protean Stars, the
WEBB SISTERS, WEBB SISTERS,
ADA and EMMA, sustain the characters of MINNA and the LADY ULLA.
MR. MARK SMITH, MR. MARK SMITH,
the very popular Comedian, as
MAGNUS SNORO.
The magnificent scenery is of the most gorgeous description, replete with fairy illusions and brilliant transformations, is from the pencil of the first artist of the day, Mr. E. Hayes, who has been assisted in several brilliant scenes by the celebrated American artist, Mr. D. R. Strong.
New and delightful music, composed expressly for this presentation of the Spectacle, by Mr. Thomas Baker. Wierd, fairy-like and entrancing, it constitutes a feature of unsurpassable strength.
Miss THERESA WOOD,
the beautiful Danseuse, from the Grand Opera, sustains the Terpsichorean role of HECLA.
THE FOWLER SISTERS,
MILLIE and CLARA, in a grand Pas du Deux.
THE GRAND CAST EMBRACES
Miss KATE NEWTON, Mrs. SAUNDERS, Messrs. GEORGE H. CLARK, WARD, WHITING, and others of marked excellence, in addition to the Artistes already mentioned. The celebrated
GRAND GERMAN OPERA CHORUS
is engaged to sustain the splendid Choruses with which the play is replete.
SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY AND INCIDENTS.
Act I. Scene 1—The Ice Bound Coast. Scene 2—Ocean Mists. Scene 3—The Frozen Sea. Scene 4—Transformation to the Meads of Valhala. Act II. Scene 1—Castle of Gruthioff. Scene 2—Sweno's Castle. Scene 3—Hall in Sweno's Castle. Scene 4—Palace of Druda—Magical Change from the Abode of Druda to the Norwegian Coast. Act III. Scene 1—Hall in Gruthioff's Castle—The Vision. Scene 2—Sweno's Castle. Scene 3—Exterior of Gruthioff's Castle—Procession and Trial by Battle. Act IV. Scene 1—The Mystery Explained. Scene 2—Temple of Odin the War God and Transformation to the Final Scene, the Arcadian Realms.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

RAVEN & BACON'S PIANOS.
(Established 1829.)
A full assortment of these instruments, which have been well known in the New-York market for more than thirty years, constantly on hand. We are continually adding improvements to our pianos, and our facilities enable us to furnish them at terms and prices satisfactory to purchasers. Pictorial circulars sent by mail. Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

PIANOS TO LET AND SOLD, ON INSTALLMENTS, at the manufactory Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
L. P. CUMMINGS.

DRY GOODS.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS
AT
GAYNOR'S,
NO. 765 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
FRENCH BALMORALS.
An elegant variety of
TRAVELING SKIRTS.
A beautiful assortment of
FRENCH CORSETS,
THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE UNITED STATES.
LADIES AT SARATOGA, LONG BRANCH, CAPE MAY AND NEWPORT
Can have goods FORWARDED by EXPRESS.
Give size of waist, &c.,
GAYNOR, Importer and Manufacturer.
No. 765 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

MOURNING GOODS,
CONSISTING OF EVERYTHING DESIRABLE IN DRESS GOODS. ALSO, BONNETS, MANTILLAS, SHAWLS, GLOVES, &C., WILL BE OFFERED FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION, TO MAKE ROOM FOR FALL STOCK.
N. B.—DRESSES AND SUITS MADE UP ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE AND BEST MANNER. A HANDSOME STOCK OF GOODS FOR TRAVELING SUITS. W. JACKSON,
IMPORTER OF MOURNING GOODS,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.,
Opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

A SPECULATOR IN TROUBLE!!!
HE BUYS FOR A RISE, BECOMES FRIGHTENED AT A LITTLE WEAKNESS IN THE MARKET, and sells his goods to us at an immense sacrifice.
WE ARE NOW SELLING A JOB LOT OF 10,000 YARDS OF THE BEST MAKES OF SHIRTING AND SHEETING MUSLINS AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES:
4-4 WAMSUTTA'S, 35c. 4-4 LONDONDALES, 31c.
HEAVY YARD WIDE SHEETING, 18c.
FINE SHEETINGS, 18c. and 22c.
FINE SHIRTINGS, 18c. and 18c.
FINE AND HEAVY SHIRTINGS, 20c.
GOOD 4-4 SHIRTING, 22c. and 25c.
BEST WAMSUTTAS, 35c.
Buy your Muslins while these bargains last, and you will save from 6c. to 8c. on every yard.
CUSTOMERS CAN ALSO SAVE FROM 10c. to 15c. A YARD ON ALPACAS,
20c. A YARD ON DRESS GOODS,
10c. to 15c. ON FLANNELS,
and 25c. to 75c. A YARD ON CASSIMERES,
BY BUYING THEM AT OUR STORE.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

QUILTS, MATTRESSES, BLANKETS.
White and Colored Marseilles, Alhambra, Manchester, Allendale and Honey-comb Quilts.
BLANKETS.
White and Colored Blankets, Comfortables, &c.
MATTRESSES.
Hair, Straw, Husk, Moss, Sea Grass, and every kind of Spring Mattresses.
TOWELS.
Huck, Bath, Fringed and Diaper Towels, Napkins, Table Damask, Sheeting, Pillow-case Linen and Cotton, &c. Patent Musquito Nets for Beds.
IRON FURNITURE.
Bedsteads, Cribs, Cradles, Store and Piano Stools, Settees, Garden Chairs, Hat and Umbrella Stands, Vases, Washstands, Marble-top Saloon Tables, &c.
WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st.

CLUNY LACE CORSAGES,
CASAQUES, WAISTS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
CLUNY LACES, black and white;
REAL BLACK CHANTILLY POINTS,
WHITE APPLIQUE POINTS,
with a full assortment of
ELEGANT NOVELTIES
for street and evening dresses,
received by last steamer.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

5,000 FRENCH COUTILLE CORSETS
AT $3 A PAIR.
For ease, elegance, neatness and durability we will warrant these corsets equal to any that can be bought at any price.
Dry, Furnishing and Fancy Goods of all kinds as usual at our down-town jobbing prices, at No. 12 4th-av.
VALENTINE & CO.

GOVERNMENT GOODS.
From the late sale a large lot of blankets, linen and cotton sheets, pillow cases, spreads, new and used bedsacks, hair pillows and mattresses; 20,000 hospital bedsteads, all of which will be offered at prices to suit wholesale or retail buyers.
WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st.

ALL OUR POPULAR STOCKS OF DRESS GOODS
AT 25 CENTS PER YARD,
Will be largely replenished on MONDAY, July 30.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S,
No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place, formerly at No. 687. Children's cloaks and suits, infants' wardrobes, French lingerie for ladies and children, imported chemises, yokes, ladies' ready-made undergarments, ladies' and Misses' sets, handkerchiefs, &c. Initials and coats of arms embroidered, stamping for embroideries, &c., &c.

R. H. MACY,
FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS,
BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, &c.
FOURTEENTH-STREET AND SIXTH-AVENUE.

GOVERNMENT LINEN AND COTTON sheets, counterpanes, blankets, hair mattresses, pillows, clothing, &c., purchased in large quantities at the late Government auction sales, are offered very low at wholesale or retail, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

THE WATERING PLACES.

SARATOGA IN RACE WEEK.

The Increased Liveliness of Life—The Drinking, the Hopping and the Running—A Ball at the Clarendon and the Best-dressed Man there—The Part that Tilters Play in the "Mazy"—How Ladies Drink and Bet—The Scene at the Race-course, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CLARENDON HOTEL, SARATOGA, Thursday, July 26, 1866.

A change has come over Saratoga since last I wrote you. Some four thousand six hundred and ninety-nine persons have suddenly dropped from the skies, landing, I am happy to say, on their feet, and the consequence is that things are somewhat livelier than they were. Where all these people come from I have not the most remote idea, and of where they are going to still less.

It is race week, and Saratoga is as gay as Cuyler had goats! How many goats Cuyler had I do not know, but the future historian will perhaps be able to ascertain, so that posterity shall not be left in doubt. I borrow the phrase from a young lady residing in Paris, who assures me that she first heard it at a ball at the Tuileries. That the Cuyler referred to is the reverend gentleman so well known in Brooklyn I do not believe, the office of the latter being rather that of a shepherd. But however that may be, or whatever may be the derivation of the phrase, one thing may be accepted as a fact—that Saratoga is quite gay at present.

It is gala week for the hotels, nearly all of them being well filled. The Clarendon has some idea of increasing its accommodations by leasing the adjoining church for sleeping quarters—a purpose to which it is excellently adapted, if one may judge from the exhibition made by the congregation last Sunday. With a little alteration the pews could be turned into comfortable cots; and then the pronunciation of our Teutonic friends, who are accustomed to allude to their church-goings as the "worship of Cot," would be in great measure justified. Some addition to the Clarendon will certainly be necessary if this liveliness continues, for last night we had to distribute some seventy-five of our noble guests among the surrounding cottages for beds. Aside from the races, I know of no other reason for the increased business of the present week, unless it be because my presence here has become more generally known.

"The more the merrier" is a proverb which never fails to work out its own verification. A few days ago everything was stale and stupid; men ate their chops and took their segars in silence, and women swept through the corridors as solemnly as ghosts. But now we have changed all that. Under this better regime it is

Hops and hoppers, mirth and laughter,
Races and Congress water the day after.

Surely, the motto seems to be, "Hop on, hop ever." I like these pleasant little reunions. They bring the pretty women together like berries in a basket; in the pauses of the dance young men often find an opportunity to say something to their partners that they've been trying to get a chance to say all day long, and what with hopping and popping the evenings slip away; Time, indeed, bearing a muffled bell, and so lightly treading upon flowers that his footsteps are inaudible. Last night we had a ball at the Clarendon. It was very pleasant indeed. Full dress at a watering place simply consists in putting on your best clothes, so that there is more variety of costume, especially among the sex of which I am an ornament, than prevails at the more formal affairs in town. Who was the prettiest girl in the room last night I cannot undertake to decide; but to the conundrum of who was the best dressed man I can return a ready answer: it was SIMEON LELAND. I will go further, and say he was the best dressed man I *ever* saw in my life. If I only had as many dollars as he had on good clothes, it would be very immaterial to me whether school kept or not, or what the price of provisions might be.

I wish I could describe ladies dresses, so as to get up a full report for you after the manner of the *Herald*, the *Daily Saratogian* and the London *Court Journal*. But I fear I should make a very awkward hand of it. To say that the charming Miss Sm–th entered the room attired in an invisible green tilter, tastefully festooned with forget-me-nots, the waist cut bias, and a double row of pearl buttons down the front, would prove gratifying probably neither to the young lady nor her relatives, desirous as most people are of seeing themselves in print. Yet I should be as apt to say that as anything else. My recollections of the ball to-day consist mainly of white muslin, twinkling feet, and pretty little hands bearing bouquets. A ball without flowers would be like a dinner without salt—it might quite as well be without music. It has sometimes occurred to me, however, that improvements might be made in the bouquets. Sunflowers for instance, might be introduced with great effect. I am well aware that these flowers, as a general thing, don't pretty much, but it cannot be denied that one of them would go a great ways in a bouquet.

Never until last night did I appreciate the tilter hoop at its proper value. A revelation then flashed upon my eyes. In dancing they enable one to see the steps—a good ways up the steps, nearly a whole flight of stares, not to put too fine a point upon it. Not especially prudish in my manners and morals, I make no complaint of the exhibition; and as for gentlemen generally, it may be set down that they can stand it quite as well as the ladies; but sometimes it occurs to me that the latter might find their account in attaching leaden weights to the bottoms of their dresses, as fishermen do to the lower edges of their drag nets. Being fishers of men to a certain extent, why should not the dear creatures borrow an idea from the fishermen of the seas? It vexes me to think that I am incapable of describing to you, intelligibly and intelligently, what the ladies wore at this Clarendon ball, for there were really some very well-dressed ones in the room; but this is my misfortune, not my fault. I remember once to have heard it said that a lady was best dressed when you could not tell five minutes after seeing her what she wore. But I also remember to have once attended a play somewhat after the *Mazeppa* pattern, when I could not tell for the life of me what the heroine wore, and much question whether she could tell herself. Indeed, one could not say positively that she wore anything—but for all that I do not set her down as the best dressed woman I ever saw. I relate this incident simply to illustrate the utter absurdity and falsity of many popular sayings.

The present programme is springs in the morning, races at noon-time, and dancing at night.

Watching the ladies at the springs is one of the chief amusements of my leisure moments. Down they come tripping, in the most tasteful of morning robes, light and cool as zephyrs, discussing in perfectly audible tones which water they will drink—as though it made any difference to them or any one else. Each has her pet water, and they are as much opposed to mixing waters as old topers are to mixing their liquors. It is fun to see the dainty way in which they fill their kegs, emptying tumbler after tumbler of the fluid, till the dipper-boy looks at them in astonishment, as though wondering where it all goes to. It is indeed rather of a mystery how they can hold so much, and I would be solicitous for their safety were it not for the knowledge that each and all of the little dears is well hooped. How prettily they put the tumbler to their lips; the water rippling over their teeth under the impression that it is sliding over the shining pebbles of its own clear, bright mountain brook. The young man who makes conundrums for you would probably say, did the same opportunity occur to him, that it went pearling along; but I refrain. Sometimes I wish I were a dipper or something of the kind, that *I* might have a chance of being pressed to pretty lips. As it is, the idea of tasting my ugly mug never once occurs to ladies, I fancy.

The scene at the races is a gay one. On the principle of most liking that of which they know least, the feminine element favors the turf. Out they roll with their attendant swains, in carriage, phaeton, top-carriage or open buggy, to the place of meeting. Of their judgment in laying wagers upon the contesting horses it is impossible to speak in very praiseful words. A pretty color, a flowing mane or a switching tail influences Japonica in betting her gloves and postage stamps upon the result much more than to the more important points of a horse. Indeed I have known Japonica to bet upon a horse that sold lowest in the pool and came in at the end of every race, simply because it had a tail in color and general make-up approximating to her own *chignon*. But it is pleasant to see their bright smiling faces and coquettish hats in the grand stand, inasmuch as it relieves the picture of that dull sameness which an unmixed masculine gathering always presents, to say nothing of the assistance which their presence lends toward the preservation of order and decorum. One lady in that respect is mightier than a hundred policemen.

DARWIN or some one else having written a very exhaustive treatise on "The Origin of the Races," I will not encroach upon the space of your "valuable columns" to any great extent. And the presence of your special reporter of turf matters, and his daily transmission to you of results by telegraph, render any attempt on my part in that direction totally unnecessary. Otherwise I might dilate a little upon the theme. Thus far I have been more interested in the hurdle races of Wednesday than in any other, for it is something to see horses making the most vigorous attempts to break their own and their riders' necks, and coming so extraordinarily near it as they did on the occasion to which I refer. But the afternoon is warm; I have gradually warmed with my subject, and a seat and a cigar on the piazza, where our excellent Clarendon band is at this moment discoursing capital music, suggests itself as the most pleasant and decorous way of passing the hour till evening, when a drive out to the lake comes upon the carpet. Oh, that lake! the drive and the supper—emphasis on supper, please—and the return by moonlight! The weather to-day is pleasantly warm again. How are you having it in New-York? Is the thermometer still standing at 104° in the shade, as it was when I left town? An abundant shower which fell yesterday afternoon, wetting the pedestrians on their return way from the races and hastening the horses of those who rode, so cooled the air that toward evening it was really chilly, and heavy coats rose to a premium. It seemed as though the ball and comfortable dancing were held in view when the "pluvial dispensation" was ordered. The latter phrase I do not claim as original, but it sounds well and occurred to me as a capital thing to round off with. So round off I will, without even giving you a list of all the distinguished and extinguished turfmen present in Saratoga, beside.

C. H. W.

THE CONDITION OF THE CROPS.

Report of Commissioner Newton.

The following interesting information relative to the condition of the crops is taken from the advance sheets of the July report of the Commissioner of Agriculture: The Commissioner congratulates the country upon the prospect of a year of average fruitfulness. Wheat, the bread crop of the country, was, in 1865, less in quantity and quality than that of 1864.

The greater portion of the seed used last Autumn was of inferior quality, producing plants of low vitality; the Winter following was in most districts variable, freezing and thawing, with but little snow and much moisture; and to add to the chances against the life of the plants, the Spring was cold, with frequent and severe freezing. This was the case particularly in the Ohio Valley, and to some extent throughout the country east of the Mississippi. But the States west of that river promise an unusually abundant crop of superior quality. The fine weather of the later Spring and early Summer has wonderfully developed the remaining grain of the injured districts.

There has been an unusual exemption from ravages of insect tribes; neither rust nor storms have done it material injury; and, if it escapes sprouting from wet weather, the promise is of a crop nearly as large as last year, and far better in quality. The present indications, as marked by correspondents, point to an average of about 8½-tenths in quantity, and of a quality that will make it equal in value to last year's crop.

The testimony from all quarters renders it certain that the quality will be excellent. In Jersey County, Illinois, the grain is unusually fine and large, and will compare favorably with the grain of 1864. A correspondent in a blighted district, who calculates upon a half crop in his county, acknowledges that its quality is superior, and admits that there will be a sufficiency for seed and bread for the home population, with ordinary prices, but that, under the stimulus of extra high prices, there will be some to send abroad. This superior excellence will not only go far to make up the difference in quantity between the crop of this year and that of 1865, (which difference is far less than was expected on the 1st of June,) but it will, it is believed, make even more good bread and prove of greater value than the crop of last year. Besides, there has been a saving in consumption, which will help to swell the prospective supply. The poor quality of last year's wheat, and the high price of flour, in connection with the superior quality of last year's corn, has had its legitimate effect in causing a largely-increased use of corn bread, which has been for three years past in certain districts almost entirely unknown, wheat having been actually cheaper than corn.

The Winter barley crop is in very nearly the same condition as the wheat. Taken together, the average of the Fall-sown will reach nearly nine-tenths, and the Spring-sown exceeds an average by nearly a tenth.

The crop of oats has been unusually good, almost beyond precedent. In no State will there be less than an average crop, and in one at least (Kansas) the returns give promise of twenty-five per cent. more than an average. Rarely is the country, in its length and breadth, blessed with a crop so uniformly liberal in its yield, and of such excellent quality. A remarkable exemption from disease is apparent, though a correspondent in Greene County, Kentucky, writes that there is but an ordinary crop, quite low, with occasionally an appearance of rust.

The condition of pastures is generally above the average. Kansas and Nebraska are more than two-tenths above Minnesota; Iowa and Missouri from one to two tenths above; Michigan and Wisconsin, between ten and eleven tenths; Vermont, Rhode Island, New-York and Ohio, an average; the other States slightly below.

Clover suffered by Winter-killing, except in the trans-Mississippi States. The loss varies from one to four-tenths, as will be disclosed by an examination of the tables. A correspondent from Outagamie County, Wisconsin, says that the small white clover, the greatest dependence for milch cows, is entirely gone. The month of May was the driest and coldest ever known.

With the exception of Maine and New-Hampshire, every State reports a greater breadth of corn than usual. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, Kansas and West Virginia have each increased their average about ten per cent. Iowa has nearly as great an increase. In several of the States the condition of the crops is an average. In most of them, however, as the tables indicate, the cool weather of the Spring gave the crop a bad start, from which it had not fully recovered up to the first week in July.

It is generally reported low in altitude owing to the cold Spring, but in vigorous condition, and of a deep green color. There is yet ample time, with favorable conditions to mature a productive yield of fine quality, in which case the extra breadth planted would give a very large crop. It is too early in the season to arrive at definite estimates.

A somewhat diminished acreage of sorghum is indicated. Little is grown in the Eastern States, but that little is increased this season. A material increase in New-York is shown; but New-Jersey and Maryland report a slight decrease. The sorghum-growing States, Indiana and Illinois, show a considerable diminution; so also do Wisconsin and Minnesota. The season thus far has not been very propitious for sorghum, and the reports represent the average condition about one-tenth below the standard of ordinary excellence.

Some portions of the State of Kentucky are not yet supplied with manufacturing machinery. In Graves County not half as much was sown this Spring as last year, when quantities of it were destroyed by the frost for the lack of manufacturing apparatus. The people have nothing but the ordinary wooden mills.

There is nearly an average breadth of flax this season. In condition it is ten-tenths in most of the States, though in some of the flax-growing States of the West it is slightly under an average.

In every State there were more potatoes planted than usual. In Ohio, 15 per cent. more; in Kentucky, 20 per cent.; in Missouri, 25 per cent.; in Kansas, 30 per cent. In condition, no States except Illinois and Minnesota are reported at less than ten-tenths; and in these States the increased average indicates a prospect for a full average crop.

Very nearly an average acreage of beans is reported in slightly better than average condition.

The fruit crop promises to be quite small, and it is believed that the peach crop will be limited in the Eastern States, though the reports from the West are more encouraging.

That English Estate.

ANOTHER HEIR TO THE THIRTY-FIVE MILLIONS.

From the Buffalo Express.

For some weeks past the interest of the whole country has been excited by paragraphs in the papers, relating to a fortune of $35,000,000 in England, said to have fallen to a Mr. HALSEY CHURCH, of Stockbridge, Mass., and by him been turned over to his daughter and her husband, a mechanic named ELI WALKER, residing in Hartford, Conn. We shall probably astonish our readers this morning by informing them that the claims of Mr. HALSEY CHURCH and of his daughter, Mrs. ELI WALKER, have been completely overturned, and that the real heir to this vast piece of property is an old resident of Erie County, who for thirty years has been living upon a modest farm within sixteen miles of Buffalo. The Monte Christo thus suddenly elevated to rank among the ROTHSCHILDS and ASTORS, is Mr. JOHN CHURCH, of Westphalls, in the Township of Aurora.

A week ago Saturday last, as Mr. CHURCH was reading the *Christian Advocate*, to which he piously subscribes, his eye fell upon one of the paragraphs to which we have alluded, and his system, we suppose, must have been slowly electrified by the intelligence it bore to him. In the name of Mr. HALSEY CHURCH he recognized that of a younger brother, for forty years neither seen nor heard from. Forty years ago, it seems, this JOHN CHURCH, now nearly eighty years of age, left his family relatives in East Haddam, Mass., under some circumstances of disagreement which prevented any after communication, and emigrated to the then "far West" of Western New-York. Never afterward heard from by his younger brother HALSEY, the latter long ago resigned himself to the conviction that death had left him (HALSEY) alone, the solitary representative of the family of CHURCH. Thus persuaded, he very naturally assumed to himself the vast English inheritance which turned up last Fall, as awaiting the heirs of his deceased father, THOMAS CHURCH, and being too feeble withal to undertake the acquisition of the property, turned it over to his daughter and her husband, with a power of attorney to proceed in his name. The latter, employing EX-GOV. THOS. SEYMOUR, of Connecticut, as their legal adviser, had satisfied themselves as to the existence of the estate, and the sureness of their title, and were just on the point of proceeding to England, assisted by a subscription of means from their friends and neighbors, when their hopes and their plans were ruefully frustrated last week.

For thirty years, as we have said, Mr. JOHN CHURCH has been living at Westphalls, on a little farm of twenty-five or thirty acres, worth, at the utmost, no more than $2,000 or $3,000, contented no doubt with his possessions, and never dreaming of wealth, beyond the little to be gathered from his scanty acres. His first glimpse of the gorgeous vision which such figures as $35,000,000 summon up, was caught, as we have said, a week ago last Saturday. The Monday following, advised and prompted by some of his neighbors, Mr. CHURCH came to the city and that evening took passage upon the cars, bound for Massachusetts. Four days ago his family received letters from him announcing the complete success of his mission. Mr. HALSEY CHURCH had recognized him as his elder brother and the rightful heir to these $35,000,000, and the Walker family had abandoned their proposed visit to England after a fruitless attempt, through Gov. SEYMOUR, to obtain power of attorney from him. What his next step will be we cannot say. The age of Mr. CHURCH will undoubtedly prevent his visiting England in person, but some of his family may be expected to make the journey soon.

Mr. CHURCH has two sons and five daughters living, all married except one of the latter. The eldest son, JOHN CHURCH, Jr., living at Griffin's Mills, has two young children. The younger son, CHAUNCEY CHURCH, whose wife is the daughter of Dr. BISHOP, of Colden, lives at Westphalls, and has one young son.

Of the daughters, the youngest, LUCY, is the wife of Mr. GILBERT BROWN, of Aurora. The next eldest daughter, Miss ANGELINE, is the unmarried heiress. The third daughter is Mrs. E. H. MCNEIL, of this city, formerly of Lancaster, and one of the remaining daughters is also, we believe, a resident of Buffalo. Of the fifth daughter we can give no information.

The great fortune of Mr. CHURCH consists in the main, we understand, of British Government securities, but includes two large estates on the Thames, not very distant from London. It descends from a great grandfather of Mr. CHURCH, and has been held for many years past by an elder brother of THOMAS CHURCH, his father, who came to this country some time in the last century. The late possessor died without heirs, and his $35,000,000 have been patiently waiting for several months for the American descendants of THOMAS CHURCH to present themselves.

Mr. JOHN CHURCH has our best and most disinterested wishes. May he bring away the whole pile out of John Bull's reluctant clutches, barring the few millions which the lawyers must, of course, cut up between them, and, like a sensible man and a patriotic citizen, may he plant the undivided whole of it in Erie County.

PAGAN ISLANDERS WAITING FOR THE GOSPEL.—Recent letters from the South Pacific Islands state that, some six years since, a native convert, a deacon in the native church at the Samoa Island, was driven out to sea in a gale of wind, and, after much suffering, was cast, with his companions, upon the island of Nukulelae, about 600 miles northwest of Samoa. From the kind natives of the island they learned that, by the advice of a sea captain, the natives had burned their idol and its sacred house, and were waiting for some one to teach them about the true God. The shipwrecked Samoan deacon opened public worship, and started a school, the language somewhat resembling his native tongue, and met with good success. After his return to Samoa a missionary was sent to visit the island above named, and others of the group. He learned that just before he arrived a Peruvian ship had carried off two-thirds of the people for slaves they having been lured on board the ship by the promise of teaching them to read, the infamous slavers taking advantage of the desire of the natives for instruction. A teacher was left here and another island visited, the first words of whose chief were, "We are all in darkness and are just waiting for some one to teach us." They had just destroyed their idols and were ready for instruction. In two weeks thirty were able to read a little. Another island was then visited, and the eyes of the son of the chief sparkled for joy when he learned there were teachers on board, for he was about going himself to the Fejee Islands to obtain teachers, his people having heard what had been doing at the two islands named above, and had destroyed their idols, and had observed the Sabbath, and kept up a kind of worship on that day. A teacher was left them. Another island still further on was next visited. The first word uttered by a native, as he leaped upon the deck was, "Is this the ship with the missionary?" Five years before they had burnt their gods and had been waiting for instruction concerning the true God. The missionary explorers were informed that three other islands in the vicinity had also renounced heathenism, and were waiting anxiously for Christian teachers.—*Boston Traveller, July 20.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CHOLERA.

Yesterday's Official and Unofficial Reports—The Hospitals.

The following official report, which we reproduce from the Sanitary Superintendent's Bulletin of the Public Health for the twenty-four hours ending at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, discloses the lurking-places of the cholera poison, and shows that the dreaded disease still clings to those overcrowded tenement-houses or imperfectly sewered districts of the City which the Sanitary Inspectors and Police have as yet been unable to bring up to a safe state of cleanliness. Thus far cholera and foul air have been synonymous. The tenement-house wards, whose inhabitants have not yet heeded the counsels and admonitions of the Sanitary Inspectors, are to be officially visited immediately, and laborers are to be at once employed therein to take away all filth, and leave chloride of lime and sulphate of iron in its place. It has been proposed that the cellar population shall be taken from these wards and given light and airy apartments in barracks to be erected for that purpose; but the cost to the Board of Health, and the disinclination of the troglodytes to quit their present uncomfortable, insalubrious quarters, have interfered, and led the Board to dismiss the scheme, and adopt in its stead Dr. SMITH's plan of establishing hospitals for the sick instead of tenements for the well near the districts which are most likely to be visited by cholera. The official bulletin of cholera cases, which the Sanitary Inspectors verified yesterday, was as follows:

1. SAMUEL JOHNSON, aged 2 years and 3 months, died of cholera at No. 65 Oliver-street on Saturday.
2. WILLIAM DOUGHERTY, aged 62 years, a native of Ireland, living at No. 305 Madison-street, was taken ill with cholera at 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. He was visited by an Inspector at 4:30 P. M., and found much better.
3. PATRICK MCKEON, aged 63 years, was found in Avenue C, near Tenth-street, suffering with sickness. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and there it was pronounced a case of cholera.
4. ALEXANDER RENTON, aged 47 years, a native of Scotland, dwelling at No. 575 Third-avenue, was taken ill with cholera at 5 P. M., July 28. He was visited by an Inspector, and found in a state of collapse, with but little hopes of recovery. He died on Sunday morning.
5. BRIDGET FOLEY, aged 36 years, a native of Ireland, living at No. 230 Mulberry-street, was taken sick early on Sunday morning with cholera. At 12 M. she was visited by an Inspector and found improving. At 7:30 A. M., when first visited by an Inspector, was found in a state of collapse.
6. MARY HERRING, aged 23 years, a native of Ireland, living at No. 34 West Twenty-ninth-street, in the basement, was taken with symptoms of cholera. She was visited by an Inspector, and taken to the Battery Barracks Hospital.
7. JOHN EDMONDS, of Long Island, was taken ill on board the sloop *Velocity*, with cholera, early on Sunday morning. He was visited by an Inspector, and found in a state of collapse at 9:30 A. M. Late last evening the man was reported dying.
8. ——— MULLER, of No. 118 Mott-street, died of cholera on Saturday. He was a native of Germany, 28 years of age.
9. WM. MCLAUGHLIN died of cholera at 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, at No. 441 West Twenty-fifth-street. Previously reported sick.
10. A child of Mr. J. M. RICE, of No. 76 Charlton-street, was taken down on Sunday morning with cholera morbus, and in the afternoon died of cholera.

In all of the foregoing cases the premises were thoroughly cleansed and disinfected as usual.

ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

The burial certificates in the office of the Registrar of Records show several cases in the work-house on Blackwell's Island, as follows:

1. MARY GAFFNEY, died of cholera.
2. Mrs. MILLER, of No. 118 Mott-street, died of cholera.
3. BRIDGET BERRY, a native of Ireland, aged 37 years, died of cholera on Saturday.
4. MARY MINER, a native of Ireland, aged 30 years, died of cholera on Saturday.
5. KATE REILLY, a native of Canada, aged 18 years, died of cholera on Saturday.

BATTERY BARRACKS.

Nine cholera patients were in the Battery Barracks Hospital yesterday morning, and all, under excellent medical attendance and an invigorating sea-breeze, were doing well. Last evening a tenth patient was added to the number, in the person of Mrs. RICE, of the garret of No. 148 Washington-street, she having been taken ill yesterday afternoon, and by order of an Inspector sent to the barracks.

THE RED-HOUSE.

One patient was taken to the Red House last evening. Everything has been arranged under the personal direction of Dr. DALTON, and it is conceded that there is no place on the island, except the Battery, where a hospital could more fitly have been established than at the isolated, riverside Red-House. A competent staff of physicians is to be kept constantly on duty here, and in readiness either to administer remedies or supply disinfectants.

In addition to these general hospitals, which are to be supported by the Board of Health and devoted exclusively to cholera patients, all the dispensaries in the City are to be made available, and the allopathic medical practitioners throughout the City are to cooperate with the Sanitary Inspectors in fighting the disease. It is hinted that the clamor which the homœopathists have raised has at length brought the Sanitary Committee of the Board of Health to terms, and that they are about to give the homœopathists a hospital by themselves, where they may prove or disprove their claim that homœopathy is more effective in the treatment of cholera than the old-school practice.

THE BROOKLYN HOSPITAL.

In the old Columbian Bakery, on the southeast corner of Hamilton-avenue and Van Brunt-street, yesterday, there were fourteen patients. The threats of incendiarism which have been bandied about are believed to be mere gasconade; at least, so thinks Capt. RHODES, for he has withdrawn the large force of policemen whom he kept near the building the first night or two after its seizure and conversion into a hospital. Only two or three officers are now to be seen near the premises; nevertheless, the police are prepared to receive company.

CHOLERA IN BROOKLYN.

The number of cases reported at the Cholera Hospital, corner of Hamilton avenue and Van Brunt-street, yesterday, were as follows, as reported by Dr. FOWLER PRENTICE, Sanitary Inspector: AMELIA HEINEMAN, age 18, born in New-York, taken sick 4:30 A. M., 29th inst. Vomiting, purging, cramps in muscles of extremities; discharges, rice water in character. Patient has been temperate and careful of diet; surroundings of house bad, stagnant water, &c.

DAVID A. ANDERSON, Nelson-street, south side, second door west of Court-street; born in New-York, age 24. Taken sick 8 P. M., 28th inst., died 8 A. M., 29th inst. Purging, vomiting, cramps in muscles of legs; discharges, rice water in character. No assignable cause; house clean, surroundings good, habits temperate.

FREDERICK TURNER, No. 546 Columbia-street, between Carroll and Smith-streets, aged 24; born in Germany; in America seven years; taken sick at 6 A. M. 29th inst. Purging, vomiting, cramps in muscles of extremities, indulged in four glasses of ale on Saturday; baker by trade; the cellar where he has worked is very damp, and generally has standing water on floor.

BRIDGET CUMMINGS, Hamilton-avenue, corner of Brush-street; aged 30; born in Ireland; in America 14 years; taken sick 9 A. M., 28th inst.; died 5 P. M. same day. Purging, vomiting, cramps in muscles of extremities; discharges, rice water in character; no assignable cause given or discovered; strictly temperate in habits; surroundings good or fair.

MARY ANN DUFFY, King-street, West of Columbia-street, aged 19, born in America; taken sick about 8 A. M., 28th; died same afternoon about 7:30. Vomiting, purging, cramps in muscles of extremeties; discharges described as looking like water; was in delicate health, having suffered with diarrhœa for two weeks; house surrounded by pools of stagnant water, pig-pens, &c.

CHRISTOPHER BURNS, Twentieth-street, west side, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; taken sick July 24. Purging, vomiting, cramps in legs and arms; indulged in green apples and lager-beer the evening before attack; discharges, character of rice-water; is at present in comatose condition; no urine has passed since the 24th inst.; the vomiting, &c., continues for three hours.

Mrs. HELEN HENRY, Twentieth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; aged 30; born in Ireland; in America fifteen years; had some diarrhœa on the 27th inst.; vomiting and cramps came on 28th inst.; discharges, rice-water in character; no assignable reason discovered; house on high ground; not strictly temperate.

Mrs. KING, corner of Main and Front streets; been eating green apples and wild cherries; entered hospital at noon on Saturday in complete collapse. Died 10:30 P. M.

JAMES NEILL, No. 14 Amity-street; vomiting and purging of a choleraic character. Recovering.

LOUISA PETERSON, German; came from Ward's Island on Saturday to visit friends at No. 1 President-street; taken sick at 1 A. M. Sunday; rice-water dejections; entered hospital at 10 A. M. in complete collapse. Died at 1 P. M.

MICHAEL COOK, aged 40; No. 145 Water-street; rice-water, vomiting, purging since 6 A. M.; severe cramps; entered hospital at 8 P. M. Is commencing collapse.

MARY MCKEGNEY, aged 53; Van Brunt-street, near Sullivan. Recovering.

Several cases were reported at the Police Headquarters by telegraph, but nothing definite could be ascertained.

The cases reported on Saturday were as follows:

JOHN RILEY, Hopkins-street; taken Friday, 26th, at 6 P. M.; admitted to Cholera Hospital July 27, at 11:30 A. M., in collapse.

PATRICK BRIDE, Imlay-street, near William-street. Taken evening of 26th; no collapse.

Mr. GRANT, No. 124 Gold-street. Seen by Inspector at 5:15 P. M. 27th; recovery doubtful.

Mrs. DEMPSEY, No. 466 Atlantic-street. Condition critical.

JOHN WOLF, Partition street, near Van Brunt. Died July 27.

ALFRED R. BAILEY, Flushing-avenue, between Kent and Franklin avenues. Attacked 11:30 P. M., July 26.

HENRY HYNES and MARY ANN SMITH, both at Kings County Penitentiary.

THE STREET-CLEANING CONTRACT.

It is rumored that Messrs. BROWN, DEVOE & KEAPP, the contractors for cleaning the streets, are prepared to sell their contract to the highest bidder, and it is said, moreover, that their expenses for July and August will exceed their income by thousands of dollars. Whether this latter proposition be literal truth or mere idle rumor, it is certainly true that the rigor with which Mr. SCHULTZ has enforced the provisions of the contract has made himself visible on the pavements throughout the City, and a tour of observation will convince any skeptic that the contractors have been required to earn their money, and that the cleansing of New-York is not only possible, but already an accomplished fact. The City was never before so clean as it is to-day. The street-cleaners have been required to sweep every nook and corner, and the Sanitary Inspectors have scolded citizens everywhere into digging the filth out of their rear yards, emptying and purifying the odor of their water-closets, and overhauling their sewers and drains; so that, except in those wards which are the abode of gin and squalor, the City has been prepared to resist an incursion of a pestilential disease. The Sanitary Inspectors and the workmen who are immediately to commence operations under their direction will soon clean the most unsavory of the dwellings and rear yards in the Sixth and Fourteenth Wards, and thence they will extend their work into other sections of the City.

IN TROY.

We learn that eight cases of cholera have occurred in Troy since the 1st of July.

THE LIQUOR BUSINESS.

Everything Quiet Yesterday—Gambrinu's in the Ascendant.

In this City, everywhere from the Battery to Harlem Bridge, and from Corlear's Hook to the North River, yesterday, the dram-shops were open, as of old, and in some of them a profitable business was transacted. No interference was attempted by the Police, and but very few persons were apprehended for intoxication. But notwithstanding the bars were open throughout the town, the railway cars and ferry-boats were crowded down in the afternoon by thousands of Germans and others who had chosen to imbibe their lager-beer under the shade of the extensive beer gardens outside the City. The volume of travel across Harlem Bridge was greater than on any previous Sunday since Judge CARDOZO reopened the New-York dram-shops, and the gardens in Morrisania and Westchester were well filled after 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Ditto the gardens in the New-Jersey riverside villages, from Hoboken up to Fort Lee. The Staten Island boats, from noon down to 5 o'clock, went down with crowded decks, and on the island the liquor trade was carried on covertly by the unlicensed dealers. The licensed venders generally kept their places "completely and effectually closed," as the letter of the law requires. Several unlicensed dealers were arrested by Capt. HOLBROOK's officers; but the magistrates released them instanter, and they resumed their traffic, mainly in lager-bier. PAUL FALK's Belvidere Gardens were visited by their usual thousands, and the Terrace Gardens, at Yorkville, were also thronged throughout the afternoon and evening, as were the Atlantic and Pacific Gardens in the Bowery.

IN WILLIAMSBURGH.

There was no disorder whatever. A few intoxicated persons in the Forty-fifth Precinct Station-house were anxiously waiting and longing for this morning's dawn and the opening of Justice DAILEY's Court. They had remained in the gin-shops too long and imbibed too freely on Saturday night, and when picked up on the streets on Sunday morning were still too much muddled to be taken to Court. Yesterday afternoon they had in a degree recovered their senses, and were exceedingly desirous that Capt. WOGLOM should inform them of the reason for their incarceration. One Irish denizen of the "North side," as the Fourteenth Ward of Brooklyn is called, a friend of one of the prisoners, pleaded for the release of "the young man." He was ready to deposit $500 for his appearance whenever wanted, and as he had not been guilty of a capital offence, surely that ought to be enough. No matter, the Captain had the only power to keep the "young man" till morning; he had none to release him. Judge DAILEY will bleed the unlucky prisoners this morning to the amount of $11 25 lawful money. Then is the time to look round and find friends. Most of the licensed dealers in lager and liquor throughout Williamsburgh kept their places open for business. In the forenoon the bars were not much frequented, but after dinner family parties transferred themselves to the larger and more commodious lager-beer saloons, and enjoyed the beverage of Faderland, while the gossip of the week was retailed, and national politics was discussed in German of different dialects, including every variation from lowest to highest Dutch. The Sixteenth Ward was in remarkable order, and the cells in the Station-house of the Forty-sixth Precinct gave testimony that lager-beer had made no sore heads or helpless "drunks" on Saturday night. There were no prisoners. Before dinner SCHNEIDER's well-known retreat was occupied by only a few casual wayfarers. In the afternoon the great airy halls and shady arbors of the place were well filled with orderly guests. Capt. MULLEN has very little difficulty with the Sixteenth Warders on the score of intoxication, and if outsiders would not go thither with their vices he would have no trouble on that score at all.

IN OLD BROOKLYN.

Here, also, many of the licensed dealers, particularly the Germans, availed themselves of the privilege which the Excise Board has tacitly given them by permitting the Police to pass by their houses unnoticed. Several dealers who had not taken out license attempted to sell beer, but the Police promptly arrested them, and closed their bars, leaving their fortunate neighbors who had expended their hundreds and two hundred and fifties in license-papers to accommodate the bibulous customers, whose money they fain would have taken over their bars without license. The lager-beer gardens and saloons were almost invariably open, and the number of visitors was everywhere considerable. No disturbance was reported.

ON CONEY ISLAND.

Inspector FOLK detailed Sergt. ROGERS and several patrolmen, yesterday, to take observations on Coney Island; but the officers found no occasion to interfere with the liquor-dealers there, the few who kept open-house having been licensed. The rush to the island, both by boat and by rail, was enormous. The number of visitors is estimated at upward of 5,000.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Notes and Injunctions Received Yesterday at Headquarters.

On Friday afternoon a gentleman of the green satchel, who was understood to be from Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER's office, called upon President SCHULTZ and desired to explain that the injunction which he had secured differed from all other injunctions that had been granted, inasmuch as it restrained the Board of Health merely a day or two, or until his client could dispose of his stock on hand. He had applied to Judge BRADY for an injunction in favor of Mr. JOHN J. ECKEL, proprietor of the fat-melting establishment at the foot of East Forty-fifth-street, and he had informed the Judge that Mr. ECKEL wanted only time to sell the stock of five thousand pounds of untried fat which he had in his manufactory when it was closed by order of the Board of Health. He had assured the Judge that this fat, if left untouched in the works, would become a nuisance to which the works in operation would bear no comparison, and he had exhibited the affidavit of Dr. ALVAN BLAISDELL, once a Sanitary Inspector in the employ of the Health Board, corroborating this opinion; and, upon this showing, Judge BRADY had granted an injunction, returnable on Monday next, &c., &c., &c.

President SCHULTZ, much interested, listened attentively to the gentleman's charming tale of his client's sufferings under the orders of the Board of Health, and at length replied that the Board's officers notified Mr. ECKEL months ago, of the absolute necessity of such an alteration in the manner of conducting his business as should render it comparatively inoffensive; that so far from his being subjected to the loss of $1,000 dollars a day, as was alleged, he need not lose $100 a day; that he could readily sell his fat and at once have it taken from his premises, and finally that as to the untried fat becoming a greater nuisance than its melting had been, that was sheer nonsense. At this moment a postman entered the President's chamber and threw down the afternoon's mail. A huge letter therein, bearing the imprint of the Naval Division of the Bureau of Military Records, happened to be the first which Mr. SCHULTZ opened, and—curiously enough—it proved to be a numerously signed petition, as follows:

To the Metropolitan Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN: We, the undersigned, citizens of the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New-York, resident in East Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, and other streets in the vicinity thereof, do respectfully petition your Honorable Body for the abatement, as a nuisance of the vilest and most offensive description, of the tallow and fat-boiling establishment of JOHN J. ECKEL, situated in East Forty-fifth-street, between Avenue A and First-avenue, in this Ward. To this establishment the fat, hides and refuse of slaughter-houses are carried in open carts, and are there boiled and prepared, producing a great amount of filth and a most offensive and insufferable stench, that frequently pervades the greater portion of the Ward, to the detriment, as your petitioners fully believe, not only of the comfort but of the health of the citizens thereof. Your petitioners trust, therefore, that an immediate inspection of this nuisance will be ordered by your Honorable Body, and that it will be speedily abated. Signed by FRANK J. BRAMHALL and 175 other respectable citizens.

Mr. ECKEL's lawyer, having perused the document, bade Mr. SCHULTZ adieu, and departed to speculate upon the possibilities of Judge BRADY's making his injunction perpetual.

THE BROOKLYN CHOLERA HOSPITAL.

Scarcely had Mr. ECKEL's lawyer departed when a gentleman entered with a note from the proprietors of the Brooklyn Cholera Hospital Building as follows:

To the Metropolitan Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN: Having taken possession of the premises owned by us on the corner of Hamilton-avenue and Van Brunt street, in the City of Brooklyn, without our consent, and having converted the same into a cholera hospital, you are hereby notified that we shall hold you responsible both for the value of the use and occupation of said premises, as well as for all damages that we may sustain by reason of your occupation of the same. It is proper for us to apprise you that we have been notified by the Insurance Companies holding policies on the building that said policies will be canceled this day at noon, and whether we can obtain other insurance, and if so at what rate we cannot say.

Yours, &c.,
SAMUEL R. ST. JOHN,
JOHN B. STRATTON,
JARVIS JOHNSON.

Next came the following from an Ex-Mayor:

JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, ESQ.: *Dear Sir:* If anything in this world could breed and nourish a pestilence, the offal, dead horses, dogs, pigs, &c., dumped into Gravesend Bay the last few days will. The shore is strewn with the like nuisance, and should command immediate attention. I shall endeavor to see your Board personally about this matter to-morrow.

Very truly yours, C. GODFREY GUNTHER.

The President's mail-bag was prolific of complaints concerning canine and other quadrupeds—some of them entertaining, and some otherwise, as may be seen in the following selected specimens:

To the Metropolitan Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN: I hereby report to your Honorable Body two dogs, which are a great nuisance in house No. 54 Henry-street. There is one in the front room on the first floor, and one on the attic floor. Please have them removed as soon as possible, and oblige,

NEIGHBORS.

GENTLEMEN: We hereby call your attention to a great nuisance that now exists in Nos. 130 and 132 Cherry-street. In No. 130, up stairs, there are a great number of chickens and dogs; and in No. 132 there is a considerable number of goats, which make a great nuisance, and become detrimental to the health of the neighbors. We hereby petition your Honorable Body to have these nuisances abated immediately. Respectfully, NEIGHBORS.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

VISIT OF THE UNION CLUB TO CONNECTICUT—THEIR RETURN.

The justly-celebrated Union Base Ball Club, of Morrisania, after a week's tour through the principal cities of Connecticut, returned home on Saturday. During their visit the Unions engaged in four games with the same number of base ball associations in the "Land of Steady Habits," and in all of which they were victorious. They were made the recipients of ovations by various ball clubs at every stopping place, and returned with feelings of profound admiration toward the gentlemen composing the Connecticut base ball fraternity. The supervision of matters had been left to the judgment of Mr. ALBRO, President of the Union Club, and his conduct proved the wisdom of such selection. The result of the three first games have already been given our readers, and we have now but to append the last, with a few remarks on the aggregate playing. The following is the score with the Waterbury Club:

UNION.	Outs.	Runs.	WATERBURY.	Outs.	Runs.
Martin, 2d b	4	8	Greenman, c	3	2
Abrams, r. f	3	9	White, 3d b	1	3
Smith, 1st b	5	7	Cate, c. f	3	1
Hannegan, s. s	3	6	McCarty, l. f	3	2
Pabor, p	5	5	Commerford, s. s	3	2
Birdsall, c	4	6	Terry, 1st b	4	1
Aiken, l. f	2	9	J. Blakesly, 2d b	4	0
Ketcham, 3d b	0	11	V. Blakesly, p	2	0
Austin, c. f	1	10	Burrell, r. f	4	0
Total	27	71	Total	27	11

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Union	3	2	7	5	6	19	1	23	5—71
Waterbury	0	1	4	0	3	1	0	0	2—11

Umpire—Mr. PARRISH, of the Uncas Club.
Scorers—Messrs. ANNER and SPERRY.

The total number of runs scored in the four matches comprising this tour was 199 against 57, giving an average of over 49 to a match, and over 6 runs to an inning. The grand total of the runs obtained this season in a series of fourteen games, most if not all with clubs belonging to the National Association, is 555 against 244, giving an average of 39 runs to a match.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

A FEMALE PICKPOCKET.

Mrs. LOUISA TANGRE, of No. 9 West Eleventh-street, appeared in Court yesterday and made oath that on Saturday, as she was riding down town in an omnibus, near the corner of Broadway and Cortlandt-street she missed a porte-monnaie containing $9, from the pocket of her dress; that MARIA BLAKE was in the omnibus at the time, and afterward got out. Mrs. TANGRE followed MARIA and accused her of having committed the theft, when the latter returned her the sum of $6 75. This not suiting the owner of the missing porte-monnaie, she caused MARIA's arrest by Officer LEWIS, of the Fifteenth Precinct. When searched at the Mercer-street Station-house a medal bearing the image of President LINCOLN was found in her possession, and was identified by Mrs. TANGRE as her property. The prisoner was, on being arraigned before the Court yesterday morning, committed for trial at the Court of General Sessions without bail. MARIA is 26 years of age, a native of Ireland, resides at No. 230 Seventh-street, and says she is a garter-fitter. Despite the evidence against her the prisoner denied the charge.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Mr. WILLIAM H. KEMP, of No. 23 Vesey-street, was passing through Greene-street about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, on his way home. As he reached the corner of Spring-street he was accosted by WM. CLARKE, who took hold of him in a violent manner, and forcibly took from him a valuable gold watch and chain, valued at $240, which was deposited in his vest pocket, properly secured and fastened. The fellow, on obtaining possession of the watch, immediately ran off, but he was pursued by the owner who called for the Police, and received the assistance of Officer FOGARTY, of the Eighth Precinct, who succeeded in arresting CLARKE. When searched the missing time-keeper was found concealed upon the person of the prisoner. On this showing the accused was held to answer the charge, bail being peremptorily refused by the magistrate. When examined in Court the prisoner stated that he was 31 years of age, a native of Belfast, Ireland, resided at No. 127 Cedar-street, and that he was a recruiting sergeant. In answer to the charge he said: "I am not guilty. I know nothing about the watch and chain."

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

THEFT OF A DOG.

JOHN C. FORREST was arrested by Officer HEAPE, of the Fourth Precinct, on a charge of having stolen a trained Russian bloodhound, valued at $500, the property of FERDINAND STOEPEL, proprietor of the Shakspeare Hotel, No. 242 William-street. The accused, it appears, boarded at the hotel at the time of the theft. PHILIP BROWN, of No. 7 Duane-street, testified to seeing FORREST lead the dog away. The prisoner was committed for trial in default of bail. He is a native of England, and 23 years of age. Mr. STOEPEL learned on Saturday that the missing hound had been seen in Poughkeepsie, where it had been sold.

THEFT OF BARRELS.

JAMES LUKE was arrested yesterday by Detective FIELD, of the Fifth Precinct, on a charge of having stolen 68 molasses barrels, valued at $102, the property of LOWELL M. PALMER, of No. 424 Water-street. The prisoner is a carman, and received the barrels on the 15th inst., when he sold 30 of them to JAS. MCGAHAN, a cooper at No. 491 Washington-street. He was committed to answer, being admitted to bail.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

DESPERATE ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE IN A CELL.—JOHN CONNESS, 66 years of age, and a native of Ireland, was arrested by Officer BUMMERHOP, of the Sixth Precinct Police, at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, on a charge of being drunk and disorderly, the complaint being preferred by his son-in-law, DANIEL NEVILL, of No. 23 Elm-street. The prisoner was locked up in a cell at the Worth-street Station-house, and at 3 o'clock P. M. he was found by the doorman bleeding profusely from a cut in his throat which had been effected with a knife. The Tombs Surgeon, Dr. SIMMONS, was called to attend the sufferer, and he was afterwards removed to Bellevue Hospital for treatment. It is understood he will recover.

AN OMNIBUS UPSET AND SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED.—About 6 o'clock last evening, a large four-horse omnibus belonging to WM. COMPTON, of Newark, while on its way to that city, was upset in the ditch near the Glendale House, and eight or nine of the passengers were more or less injured. It was reported that a lady had her jaw fractured, and a male passenger had his arm broken. The accident was caused by the driver of an opposition line belonging to JOHN ENGLEHORN driving across the road in front of the leaders of COMPTON's stage, and turning them off the road. The driver, JOHN DRAKE, was arrested by some of the passengers and brought back to Jersey City, but as the authorities had no jurisdiction, he was let go.

DARING ROBBERY.—About 8 o'clock on Saturday evening, an unknown man entered the jewelry store of Messrs. RHEIN, No. 255 Third-avenue, and asked to be shown some watches. On the case being opened the fellow seized two and ran off, jumping into a wagon that stood waiting for him at the door. An alarm was given, and Officers HILL and JACKSON, of the Eighteenth Precinct, pursued the men, compelling them to leave the wagon to make good their escape. The vehicle was captured by the Police, and remains in their possession.

AN ESCAPED BURGLAR ARRESTED.—About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, JAMES BURNS, the burglar who was shot on Thursday morning by the Fourteenth Ward Police, was rearrested by Officer O'CONNOR of the Eleventh Precinct, he having escaped from Bellevue Hospital, where he was under treatment. The prisoner was locked up for the night.

SERIOUS FALL.—About 9 o'clock yesterday morning a laborer, named MICHAEL MCCARTY, 50 years of age, accidentally fell from the fourth-story window of his residence, No. 94 Allen-street, into the street receiving severe injuries. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital by Officers BRIGGS and LAUGHLIN of the Seventeenth Precinct.

A BATHER DROWNED.—About 8 o'clock last evening, a boy named FRANK BACH, aged 17 years, a native of Germany, and residing at No. 209 Avenue C, was accidentally drowned in the East River, at foot of Seventeenth-street. The body was recovered and the Coroner notified.

NEW-JERSEY.

TWO BOYS DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—Two boys, about 11 years of age, named THOMAS EGAN, of No. 205 Greenwich-street, and JOHN DONAHOE, of No. 209 Mercer-street, New-York, were drowned about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, while bathing in the cove, in the rear of the Morris and Essex Railroad depot, in Hoboken. The body of EGAN was subsequently recovered, and an inquest was held by Coroner AVERY. The body of the other boy had not been recovered at 9 o'clock last night.

ENCOUNTER WITH THE POLICE.—About 7 o'clock, a fight occurred near the ferry in Hoboken, when the Police attempted to quell the disturbance and arrested two or three of the belligerents. The friends of the prisoners rallied, and attempted to rescue them. Both sides fought desperately until after they got into the Station-house, where an inquest was being held, when clubs were freely used, and finally three of the ruffians were caged, and the balance escaped.

OBTAINING MONEY UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.—A man named SAMUEL R. FORD, residing in New-York, was arrested in Jersey City last evening, by Detective MCWILLIAMS, on a charge of collecting money belonging to his employers, Messrs. FALKNER & ZABRISKIE, lightning-rod manufacturers. The accused was committed to await examination.

POLICE PICNIC.—The first annual picnic of the Municipal Police Association, of Jersey City, will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at Mount Pleasant Park, on Bergen Hill.

[Advertisement.]

"Remarkable for delicacy, freshness and purity," BURNETT'S UNRIVALLED COLOGNE WATER AND COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR.—*Christian Guardian, Toronto.*

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

No protection in the world ever resisted the attack of a burglar but the Burglar Alarm Telegraph. Office No. 254 Broadway. E. HOLMES.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 29—*In steamship Hansa, from Bremen*—Mrs. Adler and daughter, G. Cramer, A. Z. and N. Sinsheimer, W. Fourdent, A. Cruse, E. Lapf, R. Laudenheimer, J. Lob, R. J. Boiken, Mr. Kausohe, W. Nessen, M. Lexington, M. and E. Libenschutz, and others.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 54 | Sun sets..... 7 18 | Moon rises... 8 85

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 9 23 | Gov. Island.10 12 | Hell Gate....11 34

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, July 29.

Arrived.

Steamship Kangaroo, (Br.,) Manning, Liverpool July 13, with mdse. and 292 passengers to John G. Dale. July 14, 14 miles N. E. of Tuskar, passed ship Jeremiah Thompson, from Liverpool for New-York. 17th, lat. 51 33, lon. 22 08, steamship City of Dublin, bound E. 19th, lat. 50 56, lon. 33 48, Br. bark Hornet, do. 21st, lat. 48 54, lat. 44 11, passed two icebergs. 22d, lat. 48 15, lon. 46 14, steamship Cuba, bound E. Same day, lat. 48 03, lon. 46 54, saw two large icebergs. 25th, lat. 43 35, lon. 59 41, steamship Edinburgh, bound E. 28th, 85 miles E. of Sandy Hook, steamship City of Paris, do.

Steamship Palmyra, (Br.,) Watson, Liverpool July 17, Queenstown 18th, with mdse. and 580 passengers to E. Cunard. July 23, at 10 A. M., lat. 50, lon. 42 26, passed the Great Eastern and two steamers, bound W. 26th, lat. 43 36, lon. 58 18, passed Bremen bark Jos. Hayden, bound W. 27th, lat. 42, lon. 63 46, passed ship Continent and Br. bark Isabella, both bound W.; lat. 40 29, lon. 71 22, steamship City of Paris, bound E., also French steamer, bound E.

Steamship Hansa, Oterendorp, Bremen July 15, and Southampton 18th, with mdse. and 662 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. 21st, lat. 50 59, lon. 25 24, saw steamship Saxonia, bound E. 23d, a Cunard steamship, bound E. 26th, lat. 44 15, lon. 56 45, ship Emerald Isle, bound W. 29th, 2:50 A. M., steamships Hermann and Allemannia, bound E.; 4 A. M., a Br. steamship, bound E.

Steamship Mississippi, Furber, New-Orleans July 21, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. A. Raynor. July 24, off Sombrero, passed bark Moneynick, of Boston, Smith, from Cienfuegos, bound N.

Steamship Rapidan, Eaton, St. Johns, N. B., via Eastport 3 ds., with fish to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Saratoga, King, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamship Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Saw steamship Flambeau, hence for Savannah.

Steamer Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood. The buoy on Gangway Rock, and bell-buoy, on Old Cock, Buzzard's Bay, are both gone.

Ship Helvetia, Warren, Havre 44 ds., with mdse. and 264 passengers to Wm. Whitlock, Jr.

Ship Alex. Marshall, Marshall, Liverpool June 4, with mdse. and 235 passengers to Chas. C. Marshall & Co.

Bark Cavour, (Norw.,) Froyer, Hamburg 58 ds., with mdse. and 201 passengers to Holmboe & Co. Had four deaths on the passage.

Bark Sagadahoc, Auld, Cow Bay 14 ds., with coal to master.

Bark T. H. Armstrong, Lord, Trinidad, Cuba, 17 ds., with sugar to J. Borland & Co.

Bark James M. Churchill, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Hutchinson, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co.

Bark C. A. Littlefield, Nichols, Buenos Ayres 63 ds., with wool and hides to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Matron, Hellman, Cardenas 10 ds., with molasses to master.

Brig Hugo & Georg, (Prus.,) Welde, Hamburg 55 ds., with mdse. and 130 passengers to R. M. Sloman & Edye.

Brig R. Wold & Huilfeldt, ———, Pernambuco 31 ds., with sugar to E. D. Morgan & Co.

Schr. John, Moss, Cardenas 11 ds., with molasses to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Garland, (of East Machias,) Martin, Ponce, P. R., 15 ds., with to A. Simpson.

Schr. Solferino, Morrell, Barbados 24 ds., with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Schr. Princess, Lovell, Boston, with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. T. J. Beckett, Robinson, Rondout, for Stonington.

Schr. J. Goodspeed, Dart, New-London, for Philadelphia.

Schr. S. J. Smith, Smith, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Julia & Martha, Wentworth, Elizabethport, for Marblehead.

Schr. Miranda, Hardy, New-Haven, for Albany.

Schr. Laguna, Jones, Brookhaven.

Schr. Golden Gate, Miller, Norwich.

Schr. Amelia, Bebee, New-London, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Hume, Baker, Marseilles.

Schr. Olive Elizabeth, ———, Portland, Me., lumber.

Schr. Lamartine, Butler, New-Bedford.

Schr. Tyrone, Perry, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Globe, Strang, Bridgeport.

Schr. Emma & Ellen, Brewer, Hartford.

Schr. Maria Louisa, Eldridge, Rondout, for Stonington.

BELOW—Ship Great Western, from Liverpool.

WIND—At sunset, S.

Miscellaneous.

Mr. P. Boudier, Sandy Hook Pilot, reports that the Upper Swash light was out from 2 o'clock until 4 this morning.

Spoken, &c.

Bremen—ship, of and from Bremen for Baltimore, with 400 passengers, 53 ds. out, no date, lat. 40 03, lon. 71 20.

Estella—Br. ship, from Otago for London, 87 ds. out, no date, 50 miles W. of Corvo.

Sarah A. Dudman—bark, from Shields for New-Haven, July 27, 150 miles E. of Sandy Hook.

Foreign Ports.

[PER PERUVIAN.]

Arr. from New-York, July 16, Valetta, at Dartmouth; Mary Farleigh, at Sligo; 14th, Skimmer of the Seas, at Cuxhaven; Fortune, at Helsingfors; 17th, Lafayette, at Havre; New-York, at Bremen; Germania, at Hamburg; 13th, New-York, at Malta; Bridal Queen, at Danzic; 16th, Mexicana, at Greenock; 17th, Royal Standard, at Liverpool; 18th, Escort, at do.; 13th, Resolute, at do.; Lady Bower, at Sydney.

Arr. from Philadelphia, July 18, Blue Nose and Kathleen, at Cuxhaven.

Arr. from San Francisco, July 18, Triphon, at Swansea.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOKSTORE, corner 28d-st. and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day, and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French and Scotch stationery.

LADIES OF THE BALLET WANTED—Apply this morning (Monday) at the stage door of Olympic Theatre.

1866.

FALL FASHIONS.

J. W. BRADLEY'S

DUPLEX

ELLIPTIC

(Or Double Spring)

SKIRTS.

THE LATEST STYLES

ARE NOW MADE

VERY LIGHT,

And are the most ELASTIC, FLEXIBLE and DURABLE SKIRT MANUFACTURED. THEY will not BEND or BREAK like the single springs, but will PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE where three or four ordinary skirts are THROWN ASIDE as USELESS. They COMBINE Comfort, Durability and Economy with that ELEGANCE of SHAPE which has made the "DUPLEX ELLIPTIC" the

STANDARD SKIRT

OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

THIS

POPULAR SKIRT

IS

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BY THE

FASHION MAGAZINES

AND

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With no little prejudice against propellers, we were agreeably disappointed to find that the *Mississippi*, from her great length of keel and fine model, rode the ocean as gently as the best side-wheel steamer it was ever our fortune to travel on.

We found Capt. Furber a true sailor, ever watchful of his vessel and the safety and comfort of his passengers. His kindness and courtesy endeared him to all on board, and rendered the voyage delightfully pleasant.

M. T. Bradburn, First Officer; Levi Dexter, Second Officer; James Watson, Third Officer, it was plain to see were thoroughly competent to their several duties, and courteous to the passengers.

The immense machinery of the noble vessel, under the charge of Chief-Engineer Jesse Davis, and his assistants, William D. Pendleton and William Evert, worked smoothly and safely, and propelled the vessel with speed to our destination.

And to Purser Gaskell we desire to tender our regards for his gentlemanly bearing and great attention to our wants and comforts.

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Cary W. Butt,	Miss L. D'Arcy,
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John Coleman,	Livina S. Hatch,
F. R. Hardon,	Fannie Negley,
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James Keith,	Miss M. M. Coleman,
Henri Marks,	K. H. Armistead,
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C. W. Gould	M. Simoy,
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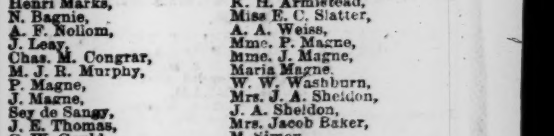

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